REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,037.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1874.

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
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Quarterly	16	Quarterly	28
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up country Rates include Postage Rates.

RATES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Charged under—

Per Annum ..... Rs. 5 0

" Half-yearly ..... " 2 8

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Each succeeding insertions ..... 0 2½ As.

Letters to be counted as less than eight lines.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Per Line. 8 As. per Line.

" ½ " "

Exceeding ..... 2½ " "

Other Languages, double the above.

Terms on which are to be inserted for a considerable time at special

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines..... Rs. 1 0

Each succeeding lines..... " 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our recent ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every week.

The Steam-ship "ASSYRIA," 1,494 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander C.G.D. Hutchinson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 7th November 1874, at 4 P.M.

November 1874.		November 1874.	
Leaves BOMBAY	7	Leaves Tuticorin	15
" Ratnaghiry	8	" Colombo	17
" Vingorla	8	" Galle	17
" Goa	9	" Nagapalam	20
" Carwar	9	" Madras	22
" Mangalore	10	" Coconada	24
" Cannanore	11	" Vizagapatam	25
" Tellicherry	11	" Bimlipatam	25
" Calicut	12	" Calingapatam	26
" Beypore	12	" Gopaulpore	26
" Cochin	13	" False Point	27
" Alleppy	13	Arrives at CALCUTTA	29

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

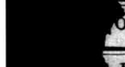
Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Molucca Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussreh, to and from England, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUELDUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 13th November, 1874, at 4 P.M.

November 1874.		December 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	13	Leave BUSREH	2
" Ratnagherry	17	" Kurrachee	7
" Guadur	18	" Fao	9
" Muscat	20	" Bushire	4
" Bunder Abbas	22	" Linga	9
" Linga	24	" Bunder Abbas	11
" Bushire	28	" Muscat	13
" Fao	28	" Guadur	15
" Mahomerah	28	" Kurrachee	18
Arrive BUSREH	29	Arrive BOMBAY	21

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. PENANG, 699 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Avens, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 9th November 1874, at 2 P.M., calling at Verawul, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 13th November 1874, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR COAST.

THE well-known and Fast Sailing New Steamer PHLOX, Commander W. Pead, will leave on SATURDAY, the 7th inst., at 5 P.M., for undernoted Ports :—Honawar, Ratnaghiri, Jaytapore, Malwan, Vingorla, and Goa Panjim).

For Passage or Freight apply to the Undersigned, at his Office, Bazaar Gate Street, No. 99, in the house of ROWJEE POOROHUND DARBAR, opposite to Maneckchund Lakhmeechund, and also at his other Office at Burdan Ghullee, out of Fort.

RAMDASS KHAIPAR.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th and 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS, RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£32	£15	£4	Without Wines.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	With Wines.
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

"INDIA," to sail on TUESDAY, 1st December 1874.

"PERSIA," to sail on FRIDAY, 1st January 1875.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,

No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES per s.s. ENNERDALE.—The s.s. ENNERDALE, Captain Thomas, having arrived from Liverpool, under General Average, occasioned by stranding in the Red Sea, and Jettison of part of the Cargo, Consignees are requested to sign the Average Bond, and to pay a Deposit of Two per cent. on the value of their Goods on account of General Average expenses to the Undersigned who thereupon will grant Delivery Orders on the presentation of Bills of Lading.

Consignees are further requested to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their respective Goods. No Claims will be entertained after the Steamer's departure.

McCULLOCH, BROWNE & Co.,

Agents for Captain.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA, The best remedy for ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION, and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO., CHEMISTS, LONDON,

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and use Dinneford's Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

ENCAUSTIC & GEOMETRICAL TILES for REPRODUCTION of ANCIENT WORK.

IMPERISHABLE PAVEMENTS FOR

Churches,	Institutions,	Halls,
Schools,	Conservatories,	Corridors,
Clubs,	Vestibules,	Dairies, &c.

SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR WARM CLIMATES,

Manufactured of the celebrated Jackfield and Broseley clays and arranged in the most beautiful patterns, Glazed Hearth Tiles, Wall and Bath Tiles, Designs and Estimates on application to

CRAVEN, DUNNILL & CO. (Limited),

Jackfield Works, near Ironbridge, Shropshire, ENGLAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamers will be despatched with H. M.'s Mails as follows :—

S.S. TRAVANCORE, 1,900 Tons, November 9th, to South'pton
S.S. HINDOSTAN, 3,113 " 16th.
S.S. CATHAY, 2,982 " " 23rd to Southampton.
S.S. GOLCONDA, 1,569 " 30th.

Passengers to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton are only booked once a fortnight, and the Steamers proceed direct via the Canal.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but continue to proceed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

Cargo can be shipped to the following places in addition to the usual Ports of call, viz. :—" Messina, Naples, Leghhorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Marseilles, Havre, London, Liverpool and New York."

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd November 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 17th Nov. 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. THIBET, (2,833 tons and 400 H. P.,) Captain C. H. Eastley, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not tendered to the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 14th Nov. 1874.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd November 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, NO. 13, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Company, will sell by Public Auction, at their Room, in Apollo Street, No. 13,

A quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, such as grey shirtings, T cloths, madapollams, jaconets, scarfs, dhoties, chintz, &c.

An invoice of handsome and gilt Bohemian glass flower vases, liqueur glasses, cut and plain tumblers, cases of spare chimnies, kerosine lamps, Brussels carpets, quilts, leather bags, grey socks stockings, white lawn handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

Also, blackwood carved furniture, the property of a European Gentleman, consisting of blackwood carved round tables, large dining tables, sofa and reclining couches, chest of drawers, dressing table, arms and without arm chairs, camp cots, tin hip bath and bathing tub, folding screen, sewing machine, child perambulator, &c., &c.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 7th November 1874.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE OF MADRAS TANNED HIDES.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 P.M., at Doongree in Bhajeepala Street, Godown No. 6, on account and at the risk of the first Purchaser Khanbhoy Peerbhoy, and by order of Syed Hossein Cader Mohedeen.

42 Sec. e Tanned Hides, Madras.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 7th November 1874.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 7, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and china, brass lamps, English-built broughams, &c., at the S. P. G. Mission House, New Foras Road, Byculla.

On SATURDAY, the 14th day of November, ins ant, sale commencing at 1 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence at the S. P. G. Mission House, the handsome Household Furniture, Brougham, &c., of the Rev. George Ledgard.

Full particulars, whereof will appear hereafter.

Catalogues will be printed, and the furniture will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th, and THURSDAY, the 19th day of November 1874, at No. 183, Malabar Hill, the property of Surgeon-General W. Thom.

Elegant and carved blackwood and other household furniture, plate, Mappin's best cutlery and platedware, cut and straw stem glassware, crockery from Daniell, Winton, and Phillips, consisting of large dinner service, breakfast and dinner services in basket pattern, also a handsome dessert service with velvet covered stands for the dishes, and tea and coffee services of the celebrated Limoges ware, handsome large centre-piece and candelabra to match, with a few ornaments from the celebrated pottery of Wedgwood and the Whatcombe Company, the interior in oil and water colour with some of the best chromos ever executed, a beautiful toned piano, a large number of plants in tubs and pots.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., beg to notify, that the SALE is *bona-fide*, and that the Kit is not sold to any dealer.

Catalogues are ready, and the property will be on view, on and after Wednesday next, the 11th instant.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Garden Ground, together with the upper-storied partly furnished Bungalow, and Out-houses, on the Lady Jamsetjee Hill Road, opposite the dispensary at Bandora.

Under instructions from the Mortgagee, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will on SUNDAY, the 22nd day of November, instant, at 2 P.M., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Mr. Bomanjee Dossabhoy Baxter, all that piece of valuable Garden, together with a pucka-built upper-storied Bungalow, Godown, and Outhouses, a large fresh water Well and a number of fruit and other trees standing thereon situate on the south side of the Lady Jamsetjee Hill Road at Bandora, within five minutes' walk from the railway station, in the Tanna Collectorate and District, in Salsette Zilla, which said piece of ground contains by admeasurement 5,082 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by the lands or ground of Daniell DeMonte Patell; on the West by the ground of the said Daniel DeMonte Patell; on the North by the said Lady Jamsetjee Hill Road; and on the South partly by the ground of the said Daniel DeMonte Patell, and partly by that of Meanvell Cactano De Almeida, together with the household furniture in the said Bungalow.

For further particulars, conditions of sale, and inspection of plan and document, application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE of Superior 2nd Class Moulmein Teak Squares, Boards and Scantlings.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at Tank Bunder.

About 100 Tons Superior 2nd Class Moulmein Teak Squares, and at the Mazagon Bunder.

About 100 Tons Teak Board and Scantlings of various sizes, in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 7th November 1874.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR NOVEMBER, 1874.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

Agents :—

Bombay.....Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co. Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hanmondas Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.

Allahabad.....Kellner & Co.
Alexandria.....D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore.....Spectator" Office.
Bombay.....Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Calcutta.....Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo) "Ceylon Observer" Office.
Egutpoora.....Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee.....Sindian" Press.
London.....G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras.....Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran.....Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund.....Observer" Office.
Poona.....Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Royal Family Hotel.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE, BOMBAY.

LESSEE AND MANAGER ... Mr. HARRY STANLEY.

FOR

SIX NIGHTS ONLY.

COMMENCING

MONDAY, 9TH NOVEMBER AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.

THE GREAT DIORAMA.

OF THE

AMERICAN WAR !!!

Under the Patronage of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, and their Excellencies

Sir Benjamin Pine .....Governor of Natal
Sir Henry Barkly .....Governor of the Cape Colony
R. Southey .....Governor of Griqualand West
Lord Belmore .....Governor of New South Wales
Viscount Canterbury .....Governor of Victoria
Marquis of Normandy .....Governor of Queensland
Sir George Ferguson Bowen .....Governor of New Zealand
The Hon. Chas. Du Cane .....Governor of Tasmania
Sir James Ferguson .....Governor of Adalaide
Sir Arthur Hamilton Gordon .....Governor of Mauritius
Hon. W. H Gregory .....Governor of Ceylon
His Honour the President of the Orange Free State,
AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle.....Rs. 3 0 | Upper Circle .....Rs. 1 0
Stalls.....2 0 | Pit.....0 8

Children Half Price to Dress Circle, Stalls, and Upper Circle.

DESCRIPTIVE LECTURE.....Mr. J. O'BRIEN.

Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., where a Plan of the Theatre may be seen.

N.B.—The Manager reserves the right of refusing Money at the Doors.

Doors open at 8-30, commencing at 9 o'clock. Carriages may be ordered at 10-30.

NOTICE.—The PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 9th to WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, both days inclusive.

A. R. GORDON,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Bombay, 6th November 1874.

FRESH ARAB HORSES FOR SALE, consisting of CHARGERS, HUNTERS, &c., &c., considered to be good HORSES, at JAMASJEE COWASJEE'S STABLES, No. 121, Bhendy Bazaar.

Bombay, 5th November 1874.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—An ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, will be held in the Municipal Offices, on FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 o'clock precisely, when the business left undisposed of at THIS DAY'S MEETING will be considered.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation.

Bombay, 6th November 1874.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY, DEWALEE HOLIDAYS.

EXTENTION OF TIME FOR RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS, issued between any Stations of this railway on Saturday, the 7th instant, and intervening days, will be available for return up to and including Monday, the 16th instant.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 6th November 1874.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

RE-OPENING OF THE WARDHA VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

The Sonaigaon Station, and the Temporary Station at Hingangaut, of the Wardha Valley State Railway, which joins the Great Indian Peninsula Railway at Wardha, will, under instructions from Government, be RE-OPENED for TRAFFIC of all descriptions, on SATURDAY the 21st instant.

Passenger (Mixed) trains will run, on and after that date, until further notice, in connection with the Up and Down Main Line Trains of the G. I. P. Railway, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday only, in each week.—

There will be no Passenger (Mixed) Trains on other days of the week.

The Rates and Fares for Goods, and Parcels, and Passengers; and the Rules and Regulations for Working, which are the same generally for the Wardha Valley Railway, as those in force for the Great Indian Peninsula Rai way, can be ascertained on application at Stations, or to the undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 4th November 1874.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA similar to those which are incorporated in the *Indian Travellers' Guide*.

PRICE TWO ANNAS.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a Handsome Roomy English-built LANDAU. Suitable for a Family. Cheap. Address "F.," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

A MATCH will be played to day at 10 A.M., "United" vs. "2nd Queens." Members are requested to be punctual. J. CANNON, Hon. Secretary.

A GENTLEMAN desirous of parting with his TENTS, GUNS RIFLES, &c. (By good Makers) is OPEN to an OFFER. For particulars, address "DELTA" Office of this Paper.

NOTICES.

SASSOON BUNDER, COLABA,

NOW Open for the Import and Export of Cotton and Wool.

LANDING OR SHIPPING CHARGE.

HALF ANNA PER BALE.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT, And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, Shade Backoo was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling *spurious Oilmen's Stores*, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from every respectable dealer in India.

TRADE MARK.

ON A WREATH, A LION RAMPING GARDANT, HOLDING A CROWN PROPER.

ELLWOOD'S HATS AND HELMETS.

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

THE attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.

JOYCE'S DOUBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL-FIRE PERCUSSION CAPS.

Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding.

JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES,

For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns, Wire-Cartridges for killing Game at long distances,

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION. Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & Co., PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS, 57, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

VAUGHAN-JONES' "STANDARD" GINGER BRANDY AND ORANGE BITTERS.

Qualities as supplied to the Gold Coast Expedition.

These celebrated Cordials are the "very things" for hot climates.

Manufactured and bottled under REVENUE INSPECTION in London, and protected to Consumers by New Style Capsule. The Celebrated "STANDARD" CHERRY BRANDY, &c. to be had of all Dealers, and Wholesale (only) at

5, WATER LANE, LONDON.

Ask for VAUGHAN-JONES'S.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

MESSRS. W. AND A. GRAHAM and CO. are prepared to receive OFFERS for their GINNING FACTORY at Limree, as it stands, with all Stores, &c. The Factory contains 30 Macarthy Gins worked by an Engine of 16 H. P., and has been so constructed that it can be taken to pieces and removed to any distance without difficulty. Further particulars can be obtained by application to

Messrs. W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

Bombay, 27th October 1874.

POLICE ORDER.—As the DEWALEE FESTIVAL is now approaching, the PUBLIC are hereby CAUTIONED that if any PERSON LETS OFF or THROWS any FIREWORK in or near any Public street, Road or Thoroughfare, he will be taken into Custody by the Police and dealt with according to law. The Police have been directed to strictly enforce this order.

F. H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 3rd November 1874.

THE NORTH WESTERN HOTEL, LATE GREAT EASTERN BRANCH HOTEL, ALLAHABAD, —Is a FIRST CLASS ESTABLISHMENT, situated *within three minutes walk of the Railway Station* and *close to all the Public Offices, High Court, &c., &c.*

Every Care and attention is paid to the comfort and convenience of visitors.

The Table d'Hote is most carefully superintended, and the Wines, Beer, and Spirits are of the best and purest description.

WALTER NEWTON, Proprietor.

NOTICE.—The Undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, the 9th, 10th, and 11th November, for the DEWALI HOLIDAYS :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
F. W. ROBERTSON, Acting Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China,
H. W. JONES, for Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
C. J. SHARP, Acting Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
M. LANDON, Manager.
For the National Bank of India, Limited,
Wm. A. BAKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank, Limited,
W. BLACKHALL, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
J. M. GRIGOR, for Agent.

Bombay, 27th October 1874.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £100,000 FULLY SUBSCRIBED.

The Directors have made it their study to adopt the various improvements, and afford all the increased facilities in connection with Life Assurance Policies.

Prospectuses, giving Tables of Rates, last Report and Balance Sheet, and all further information, can be obtained on application to

PELLY & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

Bombay, November, 1874.

THE BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 11, Hummum Street, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 20th day of November 1874, at 4 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, and the audited Balance Sheet, made up to the 30th September 1874.

2nd.—To elect two Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

3rd.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the COMPANY will be CLOSED from the 22nd OCTOBER to the 20TH NOVEMBER (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. E. MITCHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

11, Hummum Street, Bombay, 22nd October 1874.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY (Limited). —NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the New Berar Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Rampart Row, Treacher's Building, on FRIDAY, the 13th November, at 3 P.M., for the following business :—

1st—To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts up to the 30th September 1874.

2nd—To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

4th—To appoint Auditors, and fix their remuneration.

5th—To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 5th to the 17th November 1874, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
GADDUM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 3rd November 1874.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at 3-45 P.M. on FRIDAY, the 13th day of November, 1874, when it is intended to transact the following business, namely, to pass a Resolution for increasing the Capital of the Company by the issue of 250 New Shares of the nominal value of Rs. 500 each, and that the Sanction of the Company at such Meeting be given to the Directors for increasing such Capital accordingly. That holders of Old Shares shall be entitled to have one New Share for every four Original Shares held by them respectively (such New Share to be issued at par), provided such Original Shareholders shall accept and take up their New Shares within the time, and in the manner to be prescribed by the said Directors. That the Directors shall be authorised to allot any New Shares not so accepted, and taken up as aforesaid, as and to whom they may in their discretion think fit, but so, nevertheless, that the same shall not be issued at a value below par, nor be offered for sale in the market. That a formal agreement between the Company and the Secretaries and Treasurer for a term of years should be made, and the Directors authorized to enter into the same on behalf of the Company.

The said Meeting will also be held for the purpose of considering and passing the following Special Resolution, namely, that Article 41 of the Company's Articles of Association be cancelled, and, in lieu thereof, the following be inserted :—

"Article 41. That any Shareholder not disqualified to vote, as hereafter provided, shall, for and in respect of every Share held by him, be entitled to give one vote on all questions, which may be submitted to any General or Extraordinary General Meeting."

By Order of the Directors,
GADDUM & Co,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 3rd November 1874.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive of Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC (and re-insurance) INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	" 9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	" 3,000,000
THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 4,500,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
THE NEUCATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000

For FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

For Life Assurance, in TWELVE Different Forms, on New, Sound and Popular Principles, AT MORE FAVOURABLE RATES THAN CAN BE OBTAINED FROM ANY OTHER COMPANY.

PRELIMINARY EXPENSES..... Rs. 970-15-0 ONLY!

Board of Direction.

CUMROODEEN TYEBJEE, Esq., Solicitor.—Chairman.
RAGHOONATH NARAYEN KHOTE, Esq., Merchant.
PHEROZESHA M. MEHTA, Esq., M. A., Barrister-at-Law.
JEHANGEER RUSTOMJEE MODY, Esq., Merchant.

Bankers.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

Solicitor.

ARDESEER FRAMJEE, Esq., B.A., LL.B.

This Company confers on the Assured substantial Advantages with Economical Management, and is the *only* Company that *prohibits* amalgamation.

The Medical Advisers will see Applicants, at their own Residences, daily, or in the Fort by Appointment.

E. R. BUTLER, Esq., M.D., Presidency and Marine Surgeon, Marine Lines, 3 to 5 p.m.

JAMES ARNOTT, Esq., M.D., Fort George, (Acting).

RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE BADHURJEE, Esq., M.R.C.S., Cowasjee Patell Street, 2 to 5 p.m.

SHANTARAM VEETHUL, Esq., L.M., No. 662 Breach Candy Road, 2 to 5 p.m.

HEAD OFFICE :—BOMBAY.

The Directors beg to direct particular attention to their NEW and IMPORTANT FEATURES as explained in the Prospectus. It is believed that so perfect a system of Assurance on life is not to be found in the arrangements of any other Company whatever.

Intending Assurers or Investors are invited to comp

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 6TH NOVEMBER, 1874.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed steady, sales 15,000 bales, but Fair Dhollera is reduced 1/16d per lb. although other qualities are unchanged. To-day's Market opens quiet but unchanged, probable sales 12,000 bales, imports 20,000. In New York prices are unaltered, both for spot cotton and "futures." The receipts at the ports yesterday were 26,000 bales, export to Great Britiain 5,000 bales.

Coffee is dull at a further decline of 1s per cwt, but other articles of general produce are unaltered. The weekly quotations for metals show a general advance; Copper Tiles being quoted £4, and Braziers £1 per ton, Yellow Metal sheathing ¼d. and Braziers ½d. per lb., and Silesian spelter 10s per ton, higher.

The Bank of England return for the week ending yesterday is decidedly unfavourable, and coming after the late advices in favour of easier money is somewhat unexpected. The proportion of the reserve to liabilities has only declined from 38½ to 37½ per cent., but the reserve now stands at a critically low point, and any further important withdrawals would necessitate an immediate advance in the Bank rate. Even in the existing position, a rise might have been looked for, and in all probability would have taken place had the management not felt very secure as to the probable demand; moreover the fact of discount on 6 months' sight bills in the open market having declined to 3¼ to 3⅜ per cent. shows that an improvement is expected. Another strong feature is Consols maintaining the late advance, this morning's quotation being again 93¼. French Rentes have receded to 39, Bar Silver is still 57¾d per oz.

STERLING EXCHANGE continues very strong with an upward tendency, but there is almost no business doing; sellers of the few bills on hand being indisposed to accept present rates; while the enquiry for Bank Bills is equally small. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 10d.	per rupee.
Ditto	6 months' sight	1s. 10 11/16d.	„
Credits	ditto	1s. 10 13/16d.	„
Documents	ditto	1s. 10 7/8d.	„

On Calcutta no business is reported. GOVERNMENT PAPER is steadier, buyers of Fours offering Rs. 102¼ without finding sellers. Fours and a half may be quoted at Rs. 103½; Fives and a half Rs. 109½.

THE SHARE Market has closed to day for the holidays and will not re-open until Thursday next.

In COTTON there is nothing whatever doing, and no change in prices to notice.

FREIGHTS are steady at £2 5 for steamers For March April loading first class Iron sailing vessels are in request at £2-10-0 for Liverpool, the "Berengaria" having been fixed at that rate.

The PIECE GOODS Market is virtually closed, and we have not heard of any business.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value p/sh.	paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	91
32,000	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
10,000	500	all	12p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	745
10,000	500	375	12p.ct	Do 2nd Res. Issue	625
5,251	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,200nom
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. & China	300
40,000	281	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	400 nl
10,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
1,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	116xd
40,000	25	s1	12 do.	Oriental Bank	515

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	100p.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,750
200	2 000	1,100	50 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	760
100	500	all	18p.ct.	Albert Ginning Co	630
250	3,000	886	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	1,010
250	1,000	200	...	Alfred Mills Co	1,100
150	1,000	1,000	100p.	Apollo Press Co	1,000
1036	50	all	...	Berar Company (New)	575
200	2,000	all	200p.	Bombay Press Co	1,200
270	500	all	10 p.a	Do New	475
3250	1,000	1,000	95 p.a.	Broach Cotton Co	550
100	1,500	...	175p.	Carwar Company	700
800	1,500	all	700p.	Colaba Press Co	4,800xd.
350	3,000	all	250p.a	East India Press Co	2,000
150	5,000	all	Rs.225	Fort Press Co	4,300
300	2,000	2,000	75 p.	Framji Cowasji Press Co	300
320	500	all	100 p.	French Press Co	425
250	5,000	1,425	75 p.	Imperial Press Co	450
2.0	500	350	60 p.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	480
600	2,000	500	...	Nissi Press Manuf. Co. Ltd	1,800
120	2,500	750	130 p.	Princeof Wales Press	1,300
2.0	1,000	all	200 p.	Sassoon's Press Co	1,050
400	850	75	45 p.	Scinde Press Co	375
100	1,000	750	Rs. 75	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	900
1201	1,500	1,250	Rs. 5	Victoria Press, Madras	750
1502	850	all	12p.ct	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co	1,000
450	1,000	all	100p.	Volkart's United Press Co.	990

* Per share for the half year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

62	1,250	all	150	Alexandra Spinning	1,460
800	2,500	all	200	Alliance Spinning	3,175
600	3,000	all	...	Bhownagger M. & P. Co	2,650
900	1,000	all	200p.	Bombay United	1,345
1,800	150	150	10 p.	Broach Mills	255 xd
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	1,600
2 0	2,000	all	100 p.	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,725
1,500	1,25	all	125 p.	Fleming S. W. Co	1,215
1,800	1,000	all	115 p.	Great Eastern	1,755
700	1,000	all	...	Hindustan S. W. Co	1,425
726	1,000	all	115 p.	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,370
100	1,000	1,000	...	Khandeish Spinning	1,325
300	1,250	1,000	...	Madras Spinning	1,400
350	1,000	350	60 p.a	Madras U. Spinning	1,225
1, 00	1,000	all	...	Manockji Petit's	1,435
900	1,000	all	200 p.a	Morarjee Spinning	1,400
4,0 9	625	all	340	Oriental	830
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	290
7 0	1,000	1,000	150 p.a	Sonderdas Spinning	1,100
4 0	1,000	25	31 p.a	Do. Do. 1/4 share	410

* Per share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	8,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land Co	1,345
8,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	14
750	2,000	2,000	20 p.a.	Mazagon Land	1,450
6,000	1,000	all	15 p.a.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	310

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	£20	11 8 0	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consoli. dated Stock	246
.....	£10	10 6 1 3	do.	Do. New £10 Shares	126
.....	£20	19 16 7	do.	Ditto	—
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,810
.....	£18	19 5 0 1	do.	Do. New Shares	215

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Liquidation			
.....	98	19	...	Bank of China	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, week ending 31st October 1874.

	Open, 1,378½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p
Coaching		93,785	6	0
Merchandise		2,12,901	1	0
Electric Telegraph		778	6	0
Earth Trains		627	8	0
	Total Rs.	3,08,691	15	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,366½ miles	Total Rs.	3,45,957	0	10
	Decrease Rs.	37,265	1	10

CALCUTTA FINANCIAL CIRCULAR FOR OCTOBER 1874.

THE MONEY MARKET.

A considerable portion of October has been given up to holiday making; from the 16th to the 26th the offices were closed, and little or nothing done; the few closing days of the month have hardly sufficed for the restoration of business to its normal condition.

No important changes attended the working period of the month: the usual demand for investment, just prior to the holidays, occasioned an advance in Government Paper, but the share market was quiet, and business generally inactive: the month closes more favourably. Joint stock shares have risen in many instances, exchange has become more favourable to remitters, and as the season advances there will be doubtless an improvement in general business. As yet, notwithstanding universally encouraging reports from the country of the state of the crops, no perceptible impetus has been given to our import and export trade.

With money abundant and readily obtainable at low rates, stocks and shares will, in all probability, steadily advance to their full value, and there will ensue the usual prosperous of speculation to embark in new enterprises; some holding out the prospect of immediate profits, on dividends guaranteed, others none the less sound, promising to be reproductive at some distant period involving, however, possible elements of disturbance to disconcert plans otherwise well considered, and calculations fairly made.

Undoubtedly schemes which are *bonâ fide*, and which bear on them the impress of permanent soundness, are sure to be forthcoming, and, if admonition be necessary, all that need be urged on investors is careful enquiry as to whether the new undertakings are such as to inspire confidence in the integrity of the motives from which they may be considered upon, and in the spirit on which they are to be prosecuted.

In an easy money market it has to be considered by many how to employ their spare funds safely and profitably. The investment of capital should be effected in a spirit of calmness, and if that be maintained, there is no reason why the investment should not yield safe and steadily profitable returns. Investors need not be disturbed by petty alarms, because unwise engagements are at times contracted by inexperienced, incautious or rash speculators. The community certainly ought not to be made to suffer for the follies of individuals.

Early in the month the Secretary of State's Bills on India were placed at a slightly lower quotation which resulted in a similar weakening on this side. Subsequently the Bank of England advanced its minimum one per cent. consequent on heavy withdrawals for the Continent, and on the 22nd the Government Bills realized a half per cent. better rate. On the 27th at the opening of business here an advance was gained, but only temporarily; mercantile paper was not freely offered, while the demand for remittance strengthened. With the approach of the indigo and rice season a change in favor of remitters may be shortly looked for. The following shows the range of rates:—

STERLING EXCHANGE.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1/10-5/16 to 1/10-9/16	closed at 1/10½
1st Class Credits 6 months' sight	1/10-7/16 to 1/10½	closed at 1/10-½
Documents 6 months' sight	1/10½ to 1/10½	closed at 1/10½
Demand 6 months' sight	1/9½ to 1/10½	closed at 1/10 1/16

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

As mentioned above, Government Paper usually rises in price with the increased demand preceding the holidays, but with dearer money at home and higher exchange on this side quotations have since fallen: for a time there may be but little change in prices; they will hardly go lower, on the contrary an advance is the more probable.

4 Per cents. have varied from Rs. 102 10 to 103 8			closed with Rs. 103	0
4½ Ditto	ditto	... ... „	104 0 to 104 8 „	104 0
5½ Ditto	ditto	... ... „	109 10 to 110 4 „	110 0

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Banking Companies.—Bank of Bengal Shares have steadily risen during the month from Rs. 1,410 to Rs. 1,435. National Banks which with the dividend of 2½ per cent., were obtainable at 119, subsequently rose to Rs. 124 and are now Rs. 118 ex-dividend. Mussoorce Banks have been sought for at Rs. 119 to Rs. 120.

Coal Companies.—Special attention has been given to these stocks, and quotations have advanced with rapid strides. Equitables which opened at Rs. 267-8 are now Rs. 290. Raneegunges have risen from Rs. 110 to Rs. 112. Bengal Coals have gone up from Rs. 1,375 to Rs. 1,400.

Spinning Companies.—Bowreah Cotton Mills have weakened somewhat, and are now quoted at Rs. 121, but with a dividend forthcoming probably equal to the last they are worth more. Goosery Cottons have risen from Rs. 228 to Rs. 235. In Jute Companies Barnagores towards the close of the month were actively dealt in and advanced from Rs 148 to Rs. 157, included a 15 per cent. dividend. Calcutta Jutes have gone forward in price from Rs. 248 to Rs. 262. In the shares of other Jute Companies there has been little done.

MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

India General Steam Navigation Company's Shares have again risen from Rs 495 to Rs. 510, and there have been eager buyers for Landing and Shipping Shares at from Rs. 53 to 56. Scott Thomson & Co.'s Shares have at Rs. 250 and Great Easterns at Rs. 160. Murree Brewers' Shares are wanted at Rs. 105, but no sellers. In Pressing Company's Shares Ramkistopore have been in demand at higher rates, they are now Rs. 115 and Rivers side have advanced to Rs. 90, Nasimyths are now offering, at Rs. 515, Calcutta Hydraulics have declined to Rs. 115, and Bengal Jute Pressing Company's Shares are stationary at Rs. 290 to 292½.

Tea Stocks.—During October this class of Stocks has not been so freely dealt in, but we name such as have changed hands:—

Paid up Rs.		opened at Rs.	ex div. Rs.	closed at Rs.
200	Central Cachar	140		144
100	Dehra Doon	74		78
100	Durrung	87		90
100	Jokai	110		113
100	Kalacherra	105		113
1,000	Kunchunpore	830		827
100	Kurseong & Darjeeling	128		111
£ 10	Lenkimpore	123		119
Rs. 100	Majagram	114		110
100	Singella	126		130

Dessai and Parbuttia, Gowhatty, Sooms are quoted somewhat lower, but it is expected that the prices of most stocks will revive during November.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED SINCE THE LAST CIRCULAR.

Barnagore Jute Company.—Rs 15 per cent. final dividend to 31st August.

Durrung Tea Company	—	4	per cent. *ad int.*	on 1874 crop.
Kalacherra	do.	—7	„ „	do.
Amicable	do.	—10	„ „	do.
East India	do.	—3	„ „	do.
National Bank	—	—2½	„ for ½ year.	

The Central Cachar Company's dividend of Rs. 8 per share declared in August is now payable. The Hoolungooree Tea Company has cancelled the dividend of 8 per cent. declared in March last, but will declare an *ad interim* on 1874 crop, after setting aside Rs. 30,000 toward forming a Working Capital.

NICHOLAS & COMPANY,
Financial Agents.

5, Wellesley Place, Calcutta, 2nd November 1874.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s PENANG, 475 tons, Captain J Avern, arrived in harbour on the 5th instant from Kurrachee (November 2nd) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Kendal, a lady and gentleman, Mr and two Misses Turkhud and some deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s CALCUTTA, 548 tons, Captain J Melville, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Kurrachee—Revd and Mrs P H L Feuvre, infant, and two servants, Mr Fitzgerald, and Mr. and Mrs Shead. For different ports—Fourteen deck passengers.

ARRIVAL.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
5	Penang (s)	Avern	Kurrachee, Nov. 2.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	H. M. S. Dalhousie	Booker	Kurrachee.
	Trevanion	Whatley	Bussorah.
	Calcutta (s)	Melvill	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

The steamer Penang, to Kurrachee & K. Coast, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA

ARRIVALS.

Nov.
2 Hindoo (s) ..... Cosens ..... London, Sept 17.
Ismail ..... Ismail ..... Jedda, Aug 18.

Nov.
DEPARTURE.
2 Scotia (s) ....

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.
30 Java (s) ..... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 6.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Muriel s, 510 bundles sheet iron, Abdool Hoosein Abdool Kahim; 10 bags cocks, Doosabhoy Dhunjeebhay.

FROM LONDON.

Rajpoot, 38 casks beer, Eduljee Pallanjee; 45 casks beer, Sorabjee Rustomjee; 10 cases can de cologne, Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co; 3 casks paints, 25 kegs yellow ochre and 10 barrels resin, Tyabally Abdoolally & Co; 100 cases matches, Alsen Riebe & Co.

Timor s, 67 casks fire clay, and 10,000 fire bricks, M. M. Moody & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Burdigala, 150 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Esperance, 50 cases brandy, Jemsetjee Nowrojee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Parana s, 100 bales cotton, S. L. Marmakhin; 2 bales cotton, Dewjee Govindjee; 100 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co.
Muriel s, 8 bales hides, Nansibhoy Gangjee; 625 cwts galls, Jetta Purseetum.

FOR LONDON.

Travancore s, 44 bundles E. Teeth, Suckoorbhoy Futtahboy; 79 bundles E teeth, Fitzjee Futtahboy; 49 bundles E teeth, Hassanbhoy Thaver & Co; 27 bundles E teeth, Allibhoy Mahomedjee; 22 bundles E teeth, Esoof Durveah; 26 bundles E teeth, Currimbhoy Allcobhoy; 20 bundles E teeth, Dewjeebhoy Goolam Hoosein Sons & Co; 8 bundles E teeth, Hassanbhoy Thaver & Co; 7 cases fishmaw, Mahomedbhoy Coorjee; 3 cases mother o' pearl shells, C. Kurmaly; 13 bundles E teeth, Nathoomal Motichund; 6 bundles E teeth, Ismailjee Remtoola; 41 bundles E teeth, Mamedjee Adomjee

FOR HAVRE.

Travancore s, 3 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—NOVEMBER 4.

Lamb, Offg Ins Vet Surg, on duty, from Poona.
Cameron, Lieut Col, Bengal 92nd Highlanders, on leave, from Mooltan.

NOVEMBER 5.

Yerbury, Lieut, Royal Artillery, to appear before a Med Board, from Mhow.
Rogers, Surg, Madras 35th Regt N I, on leave, from Kamptee.

DEPARTURES—NOVEMBER 6.

Reid, Lieut Col, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Poona.
Lyons, Lieut Col, Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.
Miles, Lieut Col, 16th Regt N. I., to join, to 3 how.
Hadow, Surg Major, Bengal Med Dept, to join, to Allahabad.
Gillespie, Major, Deputy Assistant Adjt Genl of Musketry, on duty, to Kurrachee.

PRIZES FOR RIFLE COMPETITION.

Head-Quarters, Simla, 28th October 1874.

THE Right Hon'ble Lord Napier of Magdala, G.C.B., G C S.I., is pleased to signify his intention of bestowing the following prizes for rifle competition by the regiments of British Cavalry, batteries of Royal Artillery, and regiments of British and Native Infantry, serving in the Bengal Presidency, under the following conditions:—

I.—BRITISH CAVALRY.

(*Including Batteries of Horse and Field Artillery.*)

1. Prizes—a sword, regulation pattern, value £10. The match to be divided into two stages. Every non-commissioned officer and soldier, with their commanding officer's permission, (and commanding officers are requested to place as few restrictions as possible on the number of competitors,) will be eligible to enter for the first stage, on payment of one rupee each, and will fire five rounds each unless they retire before completing that number, standing, at 300 yards.

2. The twenty men who make the highest score at this distance, in each regiment or battery, will be considered as the champions of their regiment or battery, and they alone will compete in the second stage of the match, without paying any further entrance, and will fire five rounds each, standing, at 200 yards, and five rounds each mounted, at 300 yards. The men will fire from twenty troop or battery horses, to be selected and assigned by the officer commanding each regiment or battery. The individual who makes the highest aggregate score at the two distances of the second stage, will be the winner of the sword presented by His Excellency. The regiments and batteries competing will be placed in order of merit, according to the aggregate scores made in the second stage by their twenty champions.

3. The whole of the entrances, without any deduction, will be issued in individual prizes to the best shots in the second stage of the match, in order of merit, without reference to the regiment to which they belong. The number of money prizes, and the amount of each prize, will depend upon the number of entrances for the match, and will be determined by the Chief Inspector of Musketry, in communication with the officers commanding regiments competing, as soon as the total number of entrances is known. The first money prize will probably be Rs. 50.

General rules applicable both to the Cavalry and Infantry competitions.

1. The intention of the Right Hon'ble the Commander-in-Chief is, that the whole army may share and be interested in these matches.

2. The entrances should not, therefore, as has been sometimes the case, be confined to regimentally selected men.

3. Every soldier who wishes to do so, and who at the time of competition, is not on the defaulters' list, should have permission to enter for the first stage, and the execution of which has been extended to admit of the practice of an increased number of competitors.

4. The first stage (except in the case of corps on the line of march hereafter provided for,) must be shot off during the month of December 1874, and the second stage on any day between the 26th of December 1874 and the 4th of January 1875, both days inclusive. The practice of the second stage, once commenced, must be terminated on the day on which it was begun.

5. In order to give corps, which will be on the line of march about the dates above specified, an opportunity to compete—and the Commander-in-Chief is anxious every regiment should have an equal chance—commanding officers are requested to address the Chief Inspector of Musketry, Simla, at once, stating their wishes as to the date *prior to the 26th December* or *after the 4th January* on which they wish to compete. The Chief Inspector of Musketry will communicate the Commander-in-Chief's wishes to the corps concerned. But in order to permit of the result of the match being ascertained early, the earliest possible date should be named.

6. When regiments are divided into wings or detachments, the competition will take place, under regimental arrangements, at the station of the Head-Quarters' wing only.

7. In these cases, the travelling expenses of such men as may be sent to Head-Quarters to join the selected 20 champions may, in British regiments, be charged to the Canteen Fund. In native regiments it may be charged to the Lead and Cap Fund, provided the repair of ranges and appliances is duly secured.

8. *Arms*—British corps will use the Government rifle, with which each regiment or battery is armed, but garrison batteries may use regulation long Infantry Sniders if they can obtain the use of them. Native Infantry regiments will fire with interchangeable muzzle-loading rifles only.

9. *Ammunition.*—Of Government issue only. Native Infantry regiments will use bullet 55 only.

10. *Targets.*—Regulation.

11. *Marking and Scoring.*—Regulation.

12. *Position.*—Any.

13. *Dress.*—Any.

14. The Musketry Regulations, in regard to registers and all details not otherwise specified, are to be strictly followed. To give complete confidence to all, that the competition will be conducted with perfect fairness, the Commander-in-Chief wishes that in stations where two regiments are quartered together a committee should be formed for each corps consisting of one Field Officer, (if available, otherwise of the senior Captain present, instead) one Captain per regiment, and the Officer, Instructor of Musketry, Wing Officer or Adjutant of the other regiment: for example, at Meerut, the committee of the 15th Hussars would be composed of one Field Officer and one Captain of the 15th Hussars, and the Musketry Instructor of the 85th Light Infantry. The committee of the 85th Light Infantry would be composed of a Field Officer and Captain of that regiment and of the Musketry Instructor of the Hussars. The committee of the 5th Native Infantry would be composed of two officers of the 5th Regiment and the Musketry Instructor of the 85th Light Infantry. The committee of the 23rd Pioneers at Jhelum would be composed of two officers of that regiment, and of a Wing Officer or Adjutant of the 22nd Punjab Native Infantry. In stations, where only one regiment is quartered, the committee would consist of two officers of that corps and of an officer to be detailed by the officer commanding the station. The committee for a battery of Artillery would be composed of the two senior officers present with the battery, and of one officer of another regiment to be detailed by the officer commanding the station.

15. The presence of an officer of another regiment, or of the Staff Corps, at all stations, is compulsory, and should be early arranged for.

16. The committee for each regiment or battery would be present during the firing of the second stage only of the competition; they would sign the practice registers at the conclusion of each distance; and they would send a certificate, according to the following form, to the Chief Inspector of Musketry, Simla, for the Commander-in-Chief's information.

17. The registers of both stages, and an order on the Simla Treasury for the total entrances, are likewise to be transmitted by each corps to the Chief Inspector of Musketry. The Treasury order should follow as soon as possible after the registers, if it cannot be obtained in time to accompany them.

18. Particular attention is requested to the necessity for all remittances being made payable on Simla; as much inconvenience and loss to the fund are caused by Treasury orders, bank cheques, and money orders being drawn on other stations.

19. No man is to be permitted to fire in the first stage until he has paid his entrance money.

Certificate.

We certify that we were present during the whole of the practice of the second stage of the competition for His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's prize, by the twenty selected men of the ——regiment or battery; that we compared the register with the target at the conclusion of the practice at each distance; that we added to, or deducted from the total points of each register, any discrepancy that existed between target and register; and that we saw that the practice was conducted in strict accordance with the condition and rules of the match, and with the Musketry Regulations.

(Signed) ——————
„ ——————
Place —— *date* ——

20. Ties will be decided as follows:—

1st. By the score made at the longer distance, second stage of the competition.

2nd. If still a tie, by the fewest misses at the longer distance, second stage.

3rd. If still a tie, by the fewest outers at the longer distance, second stage.

4th. If still a tie, by the fewest misses at the shorter distance, second stage.

5th. If still a tie, by the fewest outers at the shorter distance, second stage.

6th. If still a tie, by the inverse order of shots, counting singly from the last shot to the first, both distances, second stage.

7th. If still a tie, by the inverse order of shots, counting by two from the first shot to the last, both distances, second stage.

21. No sighting shots to be allowed either stage, on the days of competition.

22. The minimum pull-off of trigger to be 6 (six) lbs. The particular attention of committees is solicited to this rule.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Commander-in-Chief in India.

P. S. LUMSDEN, Colonel,
Offg Adjutant-General in India.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—6TH NOVEMBER, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 6th November, 12-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 32 minutes.

Via Suez, 6th November, 1-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 4 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 5th November, 7-35 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hour 10 minutes.

Via Turkey, 5th November, 5-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 13 hours 49 minutes.

Via Suez, 6th November, 11-25 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 12 minutes.

Latest date from China.

Via Singapore, 6th November, 7-45 P.M. Time in transit, 2 hours 26 minutes

Latest date from Australia.

Via Singapore, 6th November, 4-30 P.M. Time in transit 7 hours 3 minutes

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 5th to 8 P.M. of the 6th November is as follows:—

	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	3 56	0 5
„ Galle	3 49	2 29
„ Kurrachee	0 19	0 2
„ Madras	0 26	0 7

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail: closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	Nov. 9	6-30 P.M.	7 P.M.
Kurrachee	„ 9	11 A.M.	12 A.M
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	„ 9	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	„ 14	3-30 P.M.	No after packet
China	„ 17	3-30 P.M.	
Mauritius and Reunion	„ 23	6-30 P.M.	7 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	„ 23	6-30 P.M.	7 P.M.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

BAPTY—November 5th, at Falkland Road, the wife of Mr. James Bapty, of a daughter.
NOLKE—November 6th, at Cumballa Hill, the wife of O. Nolke, Esq., of a daughther.
ONIONS—November 6th, at 29, Marine Lines, the wife of Mr. William J. Onions, H. M.'s Dockyard, of a daughter.

DEATH.

DOWMAN—November 1st, at Paunchgunny, Mr. Joseph Dowman, Pensioned Conductor Commissariat Department, aged 68 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ADDIS—October 29th, at Indore, the wife of Mr. H. B. Addis, C. E., of a son.
GARDINER—October 31st, at Jeypore, the wife of Lieutenant R. Gardiner, R. E., of a son.
McARTHUR—November 1st, at Buscar, the wife of Lieutenant A. D. McArthur, R. E., of a son.
NICKELS—November 2nd, at Benares, the wife of C Nickels, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BARNES—KEMP—November 2nd, at St. John's Church Calcutta, by the Rev. W. H. Bray, George Barnes, Esq., of Kursiong, India, to Charlotte Kemp, of Gibles Road Farm, Thechurst, Sussex, England, by license.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1874.

LORD SALISBURY has given the only possible answer to the deputation of Manchester manufacturers who waited on him the other day to ask for the repeal of the Indian import duties on piece goods. It is a conclusive refutation of the most admirable arguments in favour of the abolition of these so-called protective duties, when the Government responsible for the proper administration of India says distinctly that it cannot do without the revenue which they yield. Whether the duties in question can fairly be classed as protective duties, is still a doubtful point. What is certain is that the margin of saving in cost of production of the kind of goods now manufactured in Bombay is many times, perhaps six-fold, greater than the amount of the percentage levied on the importation of goods of English make, while the manifest superiority of Indian cloth in the qualities of genuineness and durability increases the advantages enjoyed by India in the competition. Manchester is leaning therefore on a broken reed, if she comforts herself with the belief that the remission of the import duties is the only thing needful to enable her to regain the monopoly of the Indian market. Bombay could easily undersell her, even without the help of these duties; and the market for at all events the coarser makes of cotton cloths has, so far as one can judge, been definitively closed against Manchester for all time to come. It is a pity that English manufacturers have not the moral courage to accept an "accomplished fact," instead of running on vain errands to the India Office to implore the aid of that new Indian Hercules, the Marquis of Salisbury.

If, however, the experiment which some of the newly established mills intend to try be successful, and if Bombay become the rival of Manchester in the production of the finer makes of goods, it is obvious that a point will soon be reached at which the import duties may be regarded as really protective. For, in India, owing to the difficulty of spinning the short stapled Indian cotton into high "counts" of yarn, the expense of production rapidly increases, and consequently the margin in favour of Bombay rapidly decreases, in proportion to the fineness of the goods manufactured; and it must therefore happen that the extension of the local manufacture will bring the competitors nearer and nearer to an equality, till the difference of price caused by an import duty of only 5 per cent. will be enough to turn the scale against Manchester. The protective character of the duties will have then become undeniable; and some shrewd Anglo-Indian merchants, seeing the uselessness of the present agitation for the total repeal of the duties, have already had the foresight to propose that a graduated scale should be introduced which would have the effect of leaving the better class of English goods virtually untaxed. Even this modification of the import tariff, however, would have no chance of being adopted, unless it were coupled with the abandonment of the export duty of 3 per cent. on cotton goods manufactured in India, which now checks the demand for them abroad; and we believe that the Bengal Chamber of Commerce is willing to advocate the grant of this concession to Indian manufacturers, if the latter will in their turn consent to the remission of the import duties.

But to all such schemes the Indian Government at present opposes a simple *Non Possumus*. Nor do we think that the cotton trade of either England or India has the right to demand the abandonment of duties yielding from three-quarters of a million to a million sterling of revenue every year, unless it is prepared with a feasible plan for making good the deficiency from some other source. Her Majesty's Government must be carried on, or trade itself will perish; and no Government can be carried on without money. Now, the customs duties on cotton goods are easily collected and do not expose the Government to any unpopularity; whereas, on the other hand, Indian financiers have had painful experience of the extreme difficulty of imposing a new tax on the people of this country, who bear willingly enough old and customary burdens. It must be remembered, too, that the Government of India has its financial discretion restricted within very narrow limits, and cannot raise at will the rates of taxation in one branch of revenue in order to compensate for a fall in another. Although India has a clear income of over forty millions a year, yet, by a curious anomaly, the Land Revenue, which is worth twenty millions a year and is peculiarly an imperial tax, is withdrawn from the control of the Central Government. Only the other day the Government of this Presidency issued a decree limiting the rate of increase of land assessments in Bombay, and thus settling, without reference to the Central Government, a matter of infinitely greater financial importance than the levying of an income or a licence tax; and, while we heartily applaud the policy of Sir Philip Wodehouse and his colleagues, we cannot but be struck with the helplessness of the Government of India to prevent the perpetual alienation, by a stroke of a Provincial Governor's pen, of what some enthusiasts call national property, or to keep in its own hands the management of by far the most important branch of the imperial revenue. Again, as regards the Opium Revenue, the duties on Opium are strictly regulated by the prices that prevail in China, and they cannot be raised to suit the convenience of the cotton trade. We should like to know, therefore, what substitute the cotton manufacturers would bring forward in place of the import and export duties on their goods. Would they increase the Salt Tax, invent a new Stamp, or reimpose the Income Tax; or have they some entirely novel scheme for raising money without making the people discontented? Perhaps they see their way to reducing expenditure so that the Government may be able to remit a million of taxation without feeling the loss. In any case, they are bound to have a plan, and we hope they will not be shy of revealing it.

THE information we published two days ago with regard to the probable reconciliation of Ameer Shere Ali of Cabul with his son Yakoob may be relied upon as thoroughly accurate; and we hope soon to be able to lay before our readers some account of the interview at which it is understood that the penitent Ruler of Herat will abjure all rebellious thoughts and proclaim his unconditional acceptance of the paternal decree appointing Abdoola heir to the throne. We are not of those, however, who seem inclined to believe that this open reconciliation of father and son will provide a lasting security for the peace of Afghanistan. Unless our memory misleads us, this is not the first time Yakoob has found it answer his purpose to play the part of the dutiful son. After he had by his victories restored Shere Ali to the throne of Cabul, he went into rebellion because he considered that his father did not treat him well; and there can be little doubt that he would have succeeded in reducing all Afghanistan if he had not thought that it would be more politic for him to divide the kingdom with his father than to incur the odium of prolonging a civil war. The Ameer, acting on the advice of the Government of India, listened to Yakoob's professions of contrition and received him with open arms; and he has since been allowed to reign in Herat as a virtually independent prince. Now, a fresh cause of disagreement has arisen; and Yakoob once more, after threatening to attack his father's troops, finds it convenient, apparently, to adopt a policy of dissimulation, and to promise that he will, after the Ameer's death, support Abdoola's claims to the succession, if meanwhile he be appointed to the office of Prime Minister. It is not an easy thing to persuade oneself that Shere Ali

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 6TH NOVEMBER, 1874.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed steady, sales 15,000 bales, but Fair Dhollera is reduced 1/16d per lb. although other qualities are unchanged. To day's Market opens quiet but unchanged, probable sales 12,000 bales, imports 20,000. In New York prices are unaltered, both for spot cotton and "futures." The receipts at the ports yesterday were 26,000 bales, export to Great Britiain 5,000 bales.

Coffee is dull at a further decline of 1s per cwt, but other articles of general produce are unaltered. The weekly quotations for metals show a general advance; Copper Tiles being quoted £4, and Braziers £1 per ton, Yellow Metal sheathing ½d. and Braziers ½d. per lb., and Silesian spelter 10s per ton, higher.

The Bank of England return for the week ending yesterday is decidedly unfavourable, and coming after the late advices in favour of easier money is somewhat unexpected. The proportion of the reserve to liabilities has only declined from 38½ to 37½ per cent., but the reserve now stands at a critically low point, and any further important withdrawals would necessitate an immediate advance in the Bank rate. Even in the existing position, a rise might have been looked for, and in all probability would have taken place had the management not felt very secure as to the probable demand; moreover the fact of discount on 6 months' sight bills in the open market having declined to 3½ to 3¾ per cent. shows that an improvement is expected. Another strong feature is Consols maintaining the late advance, this morning's quotation being again 93¼. French Rentes have receded to 59, Bar Silver is still 57½d per oz.

STERLING EXCHANGE continues very strong with an upward tendency, but there is almost no business doing; sellers of the few bills on hand being indisposed to accept present rates; while the enquiry for Bank Bills is equally small. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand		Is. 10¼d.	per rupee.
Ditto	6 months' sight	Is. 10 11/16d.	„
Credits	ditto	Is. 10 13/16d.	„
Documents	ditto	Is. 10 7/8d.	„

On Calcutta no business is reported. GOVERNMENT PAPER is steadier, buyers of Fours offering Rs. 102½ without finding sellers. Fours and a half may be quoted at Rs. 103½; Fives and a half Rs. 109½.

THE SHARE Market has closed to day for the holidays and will not re-open until Thursday next.

In COTTON there is nothing whatever doing, and no change in prices to notice.

FREIGHTS are steady at £2 5 for steamers For March April loading first class Iron sailing vessels are in request at £2-10-0 for Liverpool, the "Berengaria" having been fixed at that rate.

The PIECE GOODS Market is virtually closed, and we have not heard of any business.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value pch.	paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	91
22,000	1,000	all	12 pct.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
10,000	500	all	12p.ct	Do of Bombay New	745
10,000	500	375	12p. ct	Do 2nd Res. Issue	625
5,333	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,200nom
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	300
40,000	281	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	400 nl
10,000	200	all	8 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
1,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	116xd
40,000	25	21	12 do.	Oriental Bank	315

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	100p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,750
200	2 000	1,100	50 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	780
100	500	all	18p.ct.	Albert Ginning Co	630
250	3,000	800	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	1,010
250	1,000	200 00	...	Alfred Mills Co	1,100
150	2,000	1,000	100p.c.	Apollo Press Co	1,000
1000	500	all	...	Berar Company (New)	575
200	2,000	all	100p.	Bombay Press Co	1,200
2.0	500	all	100 p.c	Do New	7 475
850	1,000	1,000	85 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	550
100	1,000	...	175p.	Carwar Company	700
800	1,000	all	700p.	Colaba Press Co	4,800xd.
250	2,000	all	250p.c	East India Press Co	2,000
150	5,000	all	Rs.220	Fort Press Co	4,300
200	2,000	2,000	75 p.c	Framji Co Framji Press Co	200
320	500	all	100 p.c	French Press Co	425
250	5,000	1,425	75 p.c	Imperial Press Co	450
2.0	400	350	60 p.c	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	480
600	2,000	500	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co. Ld	1,800
120	2,500	750	130 p.c	Prince of Wales Press	1,800
2.0	1,000	all	200 p.c	Sassoon's Press Co	1,050
400	850	75	45 p.c.	Scinde Press Co	375
100	1,000	750	Rs. 75	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	900
1.0	1,000	1,250	Rs. 5	Victoria Press, Madras	750
1500	350	all	12p.ct	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co	1,000
450	1,000	all	100p.c	Volkart's United Press Co.	950

* Per share for the half year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

62	1,250	all	150	Alexandra Spinning	1,460
500	2,500	all	200	Alliance Spinning	3,175
800	2,000	all	...	Bhowanygur M. & P. Co	2,050
900	1,000	all	200p.c	Bombay United	1,245
1,000	150	150	10 p.c	Broach Mills	255 xd
200	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	1,000
2 0	2,000	all	100 p.c	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,725
1,500	1,25	all	125 p.c	Fleming S. W. Co	1,215
1,500	1,000	all	115 p.c	Great Eastern	1,285
700	1,000	all	...	Hindustan S. W. Co	1,425
700	1,000	all	115 p.c	Jeevraj Balloo Mills	1,370
100	1,000	1,000	...	Khandesh Spinning	1,325
300	1,250	1,000	...	Madras Spinning	1,400
350	1,000	550	65 p.c	Madras U. Spinning	1,225
1, 00	1,000	all	...	Manockji Petit's	1,435
900	1,000	all	200 p.c	Morarjee Spinning	1,400
4,0 0	625	all	340	Oriental	830
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	290
70	1,000	1,000	150 p.c	Soonderdas Spinning	1,100
600	1,000	25	31 p.c	Do. do., 1/4 share	410

* Per share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	8,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land Co	1,345
8,000	100	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	14
750	2,000	2,000	20 p.c	Mazagon Land	1,450
6,000	1,00	all	15 p.c	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	510

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

£20	31	8	0	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consoli. dated Stock	246
£20	19	13		do.	Do. New £20 Shares	128
£20	15	10	2	do.	Ditto	—
£100	1,000			do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,810
£18	12	5	1	do.	Do. New Shares	215

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date or Division		
.....	98	19½	...	Bank of China
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, week ending 31st October 1874.

Open, 1,278½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p
Coaching	59,765	6	0
Merchandize	2,12,501	1	0
Electric Telegraph	778	8	0
Earth Trains	627	8	0
Total Rs.	3,78,691	15	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,208½ miles Total Rs.	3,45,957	0	10
Decrease Rs.	32,965	1	10

CALCUTTA FINANCIAL CIRCULAR FOR OCTOBER 1874.

THE MONEY MARKET.

A considerable portion of October has been given up to holiday making; from the 16th to the 26th the offices were closed, and little or nothing done; the few closing days of the month have hardly sufficed for the restoration of business to its normal condition.

No important changes attended the working period of the month: the usual demand for investment, just prior to the holidays, occasioned an advance in Government Paper, but the share market was quiet, and business generally inactive: the month closes more favourably. Joint stock shares have risen in many instances, exchange has become more favourable to remitters, and as the season advances there will be doubtless an improvement in general business. As yet, notwithstanding universally encouraging reports from the country of the state of the crops, no perceptible impetus has been given to our import and export trade.

With money abundant and readily obtainable at low rates, stocks and shares will, in all probability, steadily advance to their full value, and there will ensue the usual prominence of speculat on to embark in new enterprises; some holding out the prospect of immediate profits, on dividends guaranteed, others none the less sound, promising to be reproductive at some distant period involving, however, possible elements of disturbance to disconcert plans otherwise well considered, and calculations fairly made.

Undoubtedly schemes which are bond fide, and which bear on them the impress of permanent soundness, are sure to be forthcoming, and, if admonition be necessary, all that need be urged on investors is careful enquiry as to whether the new undertakings are such as to inspire confidence in the integrity of the motives from which they may be entered upon, and in the spirit on which they are to be prosecuted.

In an easy money market it has to be considered by many how to employ their spare funds safely and profitably. The investment of capital should be effected in a spirit of calmness, and if that be maintained, there is no reason why the investment should not yield safe and steadily profitable returns. Investors need not be disturbed by petty alarms, because unwise engagements are at times contracted by inexperienced, incautious or rash speculators. The community certainly ought not to be made to suffer for the follies of individuals.

Early in the month the Secretary of State's Bills on India were placed at a slightly lower quotation which resulted in a similar weakening on this side. Subsequently the Bank of England advanced its minimum one per cent. consequent on heavy withdrawals for the Continent, and on the 22nd the Government Bills realized a half per cent. better rate. On the 27th at the opening of business here an advance was gained, but only temporarily; mercantile paper was not freely offered, while the demand for remittance strengthened. With the approach of the indigo and rice season a change in favor of remitters may be shortly looked for. The following shows the range of rates:—

STERLING EXCHANGE.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1/10-5/16 to 1/10-9/16	closed at 1/10¼
1st Class Credits 6 months' sight	1/10-7/16 to 1/10¾	closed at 1/10-¾
Documents 6 months' sight	1/10¾ to 1/10¾	closed at 1/10¾
Demand 6 months' sight	1/10¾ to 1/10¾	closed at 1/10 1/16

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

As mentioned above, Government Paper usually rises in price with the increased demand preceding the holidays, but with dearer money at home and improved exchange on this side quotations have since fallen: for a time there may be but little change in prices; they will hardly go lower, on the contrary an advance is the more probable.

4 Per cents. have varied from	Rs. 102 10 to 103 8		closed with Rs. 103	0
4½ Ditto	ditto	... ... „	104 0 to 104 8 „ „ 104	0
5½ Ditto	ditto	... ... „	109 10 to 110 4 „ „ 110	0

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Banking Companies.—Bank of Bengal Shares have steadily risen during the month from Rs. 1,410 to Rs. 1,435. National Banks which with the dividend of 2½ per cent., were obtainable at 119, subsequently rose to Rs. 124 and are now Rs. 118 ex-dividend. Mussoorce Banks have been sought for at Rs. 119 to Rs. 120.

Coal Companies.—Special attention has been given to these stocks, and quotations have advanced with rapid strides. Equitables which opened at Rs. 267-8 are now Rs. 290. Raneegunges have risen from Rs. 1,410 to Rs. 1,435. National Banks which with the dividend of 2½ per cent., were obtainable at 119, subsequently rose to Rs. 124 and are now Rs. 118 ex-dividend. Mussoorce Banks have been sought for at Rs. 119 to Rs. 120.

Coal Companies.—Special attention has been given to these stocks, and quotations have advanced with rapid strides. Equitables which opened at Rs. 267-8 are now Rs. 290. Raneegunges have risen from Rs. 1,410 to Rs. 1,435. Bengal Coals have gone up from Rs. 1,375 to Rs. 1,400.

Spinning Companies.—Bowreah Cotton Mills have weakened somewhat, and are now quoted at Rs. 121, but with a dividend forthcoming probably equal to the last they are worth more. Goosery Cottons have risen from Rs. 228 to Rs. 235. In Jute Companies Barnagores towards the close of the month were actively dealt in and advanced from Rs 148 to Rs. 157, included a 15 per cent. dividend. Calcutta Jutes have gone forward in price from Rs. 248 to Rs. 262. In the shares of other Jute Companies there has been little done.

MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

India General Steam Navigation Company's Shares have again risen from Rs 495 to Rs. 510, and there have been eager buyers for Landing and Shipping Shares at from Rs. 53 to 56. Scott Thomson & Co.'s Shares have at Rs. 250 and Great Easterns at Rs. 160. Murree Brewers' Shares are wanted at Rs. 105, but no sellers. In Pressing Company's Shares Ramkistopore have been in demand at higher rates, they are now Rs. 115 and Riverside have advanced to Rs. 90, Nasimyths are now offering, at Rs. 515, Calcutta Hydraulics have declined to Rs. 115, and Bengal Jute Pressing Company's Shares are stationary at Rs. 280 to 282½.

Tea Stocks.—During October this class of Stocks has not been so freely dealt in, but we name such as have changed hands:—

Paid up Rs.		opened at Rs.	ex div. closed at Rs.
200	Central Cachar	140	144
100	Dehra Doon	74	78
100	Durrung	87	90
100	Jokai	110	113
100	Kalachorra	108	113
1,000	Kunchunpore	830	829
100	Kurseong & Darjeeling	128	111
£ 10	Lenkimpore	122	119
Rs. 100	Majagram	114	110
100	Singella	126	130

Dessai and Parbuttia, Gowhatty, Sooms are quoted somewhat lower, but it is expected that the prices of most stocks will revive during November.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED SINCE THE LAST CIRCULAR.

Barnagore Jute Company.—Rs 15 per cent. final dividend to 31st August.

Durrung Tea Company — 4 per cent. *ad int.* on 1874 crop.
Kalacherra do. — 7 „ „ do.
Amiabelle do. —10 „ „ do.
East India do. — 3 „ „ do.
National Bank — 2½ „ for ½ year.

The Central Cachar Company's dividend of Rs. 8 per share declared in August is now payable. The Hoolingoorce Tea Company has cancelled the dividend of 8 per cent. declared in March last, but will declare an *ad interim* on 1874 crop, after setting aside Rs. 30,000 toward forming a Working Capital.

NICHOLAS & COMPANY,
Financial Agents.
5, Wellesley Place, Calcutta, 2nd November 1874.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BISN Co's ss PENANG, 475 tons, Captain J Avern, arrived in harbour on the 5th instant from Kurrachee (November 2nd) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Kendal, a lady and gentleman, Mr and two Misses Turkhud and some deck passengers.

THE BISN Co's ss CALCUTTA, 548 tons, Captain J Melville, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Kurrachee.—Revd and Mrs P H L Feuvre, infant, and two servants, Mr Fitzgerald, and Mr. and Mrs Shead. For different ports—Fourteen deck passengers.

ARRIVAL.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
5	Penang (s)	Avern	Kurrachee, Nov. 2.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	H. M. S. Dalhousie	Booker	Kurrachee.
	Trevanion	Whatley	Bussorah.
	Calcutta (s)	Melvill	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

The steamer Penang, to Kurrachee & K. Coast, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA

ARRIVALS.

Nov.
2 Hindoo (s) ..... Cosens ..... London, Sept 17.
I-mail ..... Ismail ..... Jedda, Aug 18.

Nov. DEPARTURE.
2 Scotia (s) ....

MADRAS.

Oct. ARRIVAL.
30 Java (s) ..... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 6.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Muriel s, 510 bundles sheet iron, Abdool Hoosein Abdool Kahim; 10 bags corks, Dossabhoy Dhunjeeshaw.

FROM LONDON.

Bajpool, 38 casks beer, Eduljee Pallanjee; 45 casks beer, Sorabjee Rustomjee; 10 cases eau de cologne, Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co; 3 casks paints, 25 k gs yellow ochre and 10 barrels resin, Tyabally Abdoolally & Co; 100 cases matches, Alsen Riebe & Co.

Timor s, 67 casks fire clay, and 10,000 fire bricks, M. M. Moody & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Burdigala, 150 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Esperance, 50 cases brandy, Jemsetjee Nowrojee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Farana s, 100 bales cotton, S. L. Macnaghten; 2 bales cotton, Devjee Govindjee; 100 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co.
Muriel s, 8 bales hides, Nanabhoy Gangjee; 625 cwts galls, Jetta Pursotum.

FOR LONDON.

Travancore s, 44 bundles E. Teeth, Suckoorbhoy Futtabhoy; 79 bundles E teeth, Pirjee Futtabhoy; 49 bundles E teeth, Hasanbhoy Thaver & Co; 27 bundles E teeth, Allibhoy Mahomedjee. 22 bundles E teeth, Suriff Durveshi; 26 bundles E teeth, Currimbhoy Allieobhoy; 20 bundles E teeth, Dewjeebhoy Goolam Hoosen Sons & Co; 8 bundles E teeth, Hassanbhoy Thaver & Co; 7 cases fishmaws, Mahomedbhoy Coorjee; 3 cases mother of pearl shells, C. Kurmaly; 13 bundles E teeth, Nathoomul Motichund; 6 bundles E teeth, Ismailjee Remtoola; 41 bundles E teeth, Mamedjee Adomjee

FOR HAVRE.

Travancore s, 3 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—NOVEMBER 4.

Lamb, Offg Ins Vet Surg, on duty, from Poona.
Cameron, Lieut Col, Bengal 92nd Highlanders, on leave, from Mooltan.

NOVEMBER 5.

Yerbury, Lieut, Royal Artillery, to appear before a Med Board, from Abow.
Rogers, Surg, Madras 35th Regt N I, on leave, from Kamptee.

DEPARTURES—NOVEMBER 6.

Reid, Lieut Col, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Poona.
Lyons, Lieut Col, Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.
Miles, Lieut Col, 16th Regt N. I., to join, to 2 how.
Hadow, Surg Major, Bengal Med Dept, to join, to Allahabad.
Gillespie, Major, Deputy Assistant Adjt Genl of Musketry, on duty, to Kurrachee.

PRIZES FOR RIFLE COMPETITION.

Head-Quarters, Simla, 28th October 1874.

THE Right Hon'ble Lord Napier of Magdala, G.C.B., G C S.I., is pleased to signify his intention of bestowing the following prizes for rifle competition by the regiments of British Cavalry, batteries of Royal Artillery, and regiments of British and Native Infantry, serving in the Bengal Presidency, under the following conditions:—

I.—BRITISH CAVALRY.

(Including Batteries of Horse and Field Artillery.)

1. Prize—a sword, regulation pattern, value £10. The match to be divided into two stages. Every non-commissioned officer and soldier, with their commanding officer's permission, (and commanding officers are requested to place as few restrictions as possible on the number of competitors,) will be eligible to enter for the first stage, on payment of one rupee each, and will fire five rounds each unless they retire before completing that number, standing, at 200 yards.

2. The twenty men who make the highest score at this distance, in each regiment or battery, will be considered as the champions of their regiment or battery, and they alone will compete in the second stage of the match, without paying any further entrance, and will fire five rounds each, standing, at 300 yards. The men will fire from twenty troop or battery horses, to be selected and assigned by the officer commanding each regiment or battery. The individual who makes the highest aggregate score at the two distances of the second stage, will be the winner of the sword presented by His Excellency. The regiments and batteries competing will be placed in order of merit, according to the aggregate scores made in the second stage by their twenty champions.

3. The whole of the entrances, without any deduction, will be issued in individual prizes to the best shots in order of merit, amongst the competitors in the second stage of the match, without reference to the regiment or battery to which they may belong. The number of money prizes, and the amount of each prize, will depend on the number of entrances for the match, and will be determined by the Chief Inspector of Musketry, in communication with the commanding officers of competing regiments, as soon as the total number of entrances shall have been ascertained. The winner of the sword given by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will, in addition, receive the first money prize.

4. Field batteries of Royal Artillery may compete either as Cavalry or as Infantry. If any battery competes as Infantry, it will be guided by the rules laid down for the competition of garrison batteries.

II.—BRITISH INFANTRY.

(Including Batteries of Garrison Artillery.)

1. *Aggregate prize*, a cup, value £70.

Individual prize, a watch, value £20.

The match to be divided into two stages. Every non-commissioned officer and soldier, with their commanding officer's permission, (and commanding officers are requested to place as few restrictions as possible on the number of competitors,) will be eligible to enter for the first stage, on payment of one rupee each, and will fire five rounds each, unless they retire before completing that number, at 500 yards.

2. The twenty men who make the highest scores at this distance, in each regiment or garrison battery, will be considered the champions of their regiment or battery, and they alone will compete in the second stage of the match without paying any further entrance, and will fire five rounds each at 500 yards, and five rounds each at 600 yards. The highest aggregate score made by the twenty champions of any regiment or garrison battery, at the two distances of the second stage, to win the cup presented by Lord Napier of Magdala, which will be regarded as regimental property, to be kept in the officer's mess.

3. The individual who makes the highest aggregate score of the twenty champions of the regiment which wins the Commander-in-Chief's cup, in the second stage of the match, will win the watch presented by His Excellency.

4. The whole of the entrances, without any deduction, will be issued in individual prizes to the best shots in the second stage of the match in order of merit without reference to the regiment or battery to which they belong. The number of money prizes, and the amount of each prize, will depend upon the number of entrances for the match, and will be determined by the Chief Inspector of Musketry, in communication with the commanding officers of regiments competing, as soon as the total number of entrances is known. The first money prize will probably be Rs 200.

III.—NATIVE INFANTRY.

To all regiments of Native Infantry, serving in the Bengal Presidency, including the Madras regiments serving in the Presidency and Saugor districts, and the Punjab Frontier Force, under the following conditions:—

1. *Prize.*—A gold medal with inscription.

2. The match to be divided into two stages. Every non-commissioned officer and soldier, with their commanding officer's permission, (and commanding officers are requested to place as few restrictions as possible on the number of competitors) will be eligible to enter for the first stage, on payment of four annas each, and will fire five rounds each, unless they retire before completing that number, at 500 yards.

3. The twenty men who make the highest scores at this distance, in each regiment, will be considered the champions of their regiment, and they alone will compete in the second stage of the match without paying any further entrance, and will fire five rounds each at 500 yards and five rounds each, at 600 yards. The highest aggregate score made by the twenty champions of any regiment at the two distances of the second stage, to win the prize presented by Lord Napier of Magdala, consisting of a gold medal, which will become the property of the best shot of the team and be worn by him.

4. The twenty men who make the next highest scores at this distance, in each regiment, will be considered the champions of their regiment, and they alone will compete in the second stage of the match without paying any further entrance, and will fire five rounds each at 500 yards and five rounds each, at 600 yards. The highest aggregate score made by the twenty champions of any regiment at the two distances of the second stage, to win the prize presented by Lord Napier of Magdala, consisting of a gold medal, which will become the property of the best shot of the team and be worn by him.

4. The twenty men who make the next highest scores after the first twenty, will also receive one hundred rupees, to be divided among the non-commissioned officers and men composing it proportionate to their several scores according to a decision regimentally arrived at.

5. The whole of the entrances, without any deduction, will be issued in individual prizes to the best shots in the second stage of the match, in order of merit, without reference to the regiment to which they belong. The number of money prizes, and the amount of each prize, will depend upon the number of entrances for the match, and will be determined by the Chief Inspector of Musketry, in communication with the commanding regiments competing, as soon as the total number of entrances is known. The first money prize will probably be Rs. 50.

General rules applicable both to the Cavalry and Infantry competitions.

1. The intention of the Right Hon'ble the Commander-in-Chief is, that the whole army may share and be interested in these matches.

2. The entrances should not, therefore, as has been sometimes the case, be confined to regimentally selected men.

3. Every soldier who wishes to do so, and who at the time of competition, is not on the defaulters' list, should have permission to enter for the first stage, the period for the execution of which has been extended to admit of the practice of an increased number of competitors.

4. The first stage (except in the case of corps on the line of march hereafter provided for,) must be shot off during the month of December 1874, and the second stage on any day between the 26th of December 1874 and the 4th of January 1875, both days inclusive. The practice of the second stage, once commenced, must be terminated on the day on which it was begun.

5. In order to give corps, which will be on the line of march about the dates above specified, an opportunity to compete—and the Commander-in Chief is anxious every regiment should have an equal chance—commanding officers are requested to address the Chief Inspector of Musketry, Simla, at once, stating their wishes as to the date *prior to the 26th December* or *after the 4th January* on which they wish to compete. The Chief Inspector of Musketry will communicate the Commander-in-Chief's wishes to the corps concerned. But in order to permit of the result of the match being ascertained early, the earliest possible date should be named.

6. When regiments are divided into wings or detachments, the competition will take place, under regimental arrangements, at the station of the Head-Quarters' wing only.

7. In these cases, the travelling expenses of such men as may be sent to Head-Quarters to join the selected 20 champions may, in British regiments, be charged to the Canteen Fund. In native regiments it may be charged to the Lead and Cap Fund, provided the repair of ranges and appliances is duly secured.

8. *Arms.*—British corps will use the Government rifle, with which each regiment or battery is armed, but garrison batteries may use regulation long Infantry Snider's if they can obtain the use of them. Native Infantry regiments will fire with interchangeable muzzle-loading rifles only.

9. *Ammunition.*—Of Government issue only. Native Infantry regiments will use bullet 55 only.

10. *Targets.*—Regulation.

11. *Marking and Scoring.*—Regulation.

12. *Position.*—Any.

13. *Dress.*—Any.

14. The Musketry Regulations, in regard to registers and all details not otherwise specified, are to be strictly followed. To give complete confidence to all, that the competition will be conducted with perfect fairness, the Commander-in-Chief wishes that in stations where two regiments are quartered together a committee should be formed for each corps consisting of one Field Officer, (if available, otherwise of the senior Captain present, instead) one Captain per regiment, and the Officer, Instructor of Musketry, Wing Officer or Adjutant of the other regiment: for example, at Meerut, the committee of the 15th Hussars would be composed of one Field Officer and one Captain of the 15th Hussars, and the Musketry Instructor of the 85th Light Infantry. The committee of the 85th Light Infantry would be composed of a Field Officer and Captain of that regiment and of the Musketry Instructor of the 15th Hussars. The committee of the 5th Regiment of Native Infantry would be composed of two officers of the 5th Regiment and the Musketry Instructor of the 85th Light Infantry. The committee of the 23rd Pioneers at Jhelum would be composed of two officers of the regiment, and of a Wing Officer or Adjutant of the 22nd Punjab Native Infantry. In stations, where only one regiment is quartered, the committee would consist of two officers of that corps and of an officer to be detailed by the officer commanding the station. The committee for a battery of Artillery would be composed of the two senior officers present with the battery, and of one officer of another regiment to be detailed by the officer commanding the station.

15. The presence of an officer of another regiment, or of the Staff Corps, at all stations, is compulsory, and should be early arranged for.

16. The committee for each regiment or battery would be present during the firing of the second stage only of the competition; they would sign the practice registers at the conclusion of each distance; and they would send a certificate, according to the following form, to the Chief Inspector of Musketry, Simla, for the Commander-in Chief's information.

17. The registers of both stages, and an order on the Simla Treasury for the total entrances, are likewise to be transmitted by each corps to the Chief Inspector of Musketry. The Treasury order should follow as soon as possible after the registers, if it cannot be obtained in time to accompany them.

18. Particular attention is requested to the necessity for all remittances being made payable on Simla; as much inconvenience and loss to the fund are caused by Treasury orders, bank cheques, and money orders being drawn on other stations.

19. No man is to be permitted to fire in the first stage until he has paid his entrance money.

Certificate.

We certify that we were present during the whole of the practice of the second stage of the competition for His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's prize, by the twenty selected men of the ——regiment or battery; that we compared the register with the target at the conclusion of the practice at each distance; that we added to, or deducted from the total points of each register, any discrepancy that existed between target and register; and that we saw that the practice was conducted in strict accordance with the condition and rules of the match, and with the Musketry Regulations.

(Signed)——————
„ ——————
„ ——————

Place ——— *date*———

20. Ties will be decided as follows:—

1st. By the score made at the longer distance, second stage of the competition.

2nd. If still a tie, by the fewest misses at the longer distance, second stage.

3rd. If still a tie, by the fewest misses at the longer distance, second stage.

4th. If still a tie, by the fewest misses at the shorter distance, second stage.

5th. If still a tie, by the fewest outers at the shorter distance, second stage.

6th. If still a tie, by the inverse order of shots, counting singly from the last shot to the first, both distances, second stage.

7th. If still a tie, by the inverse order of shots, counting by two from the first shot to the last, both distances, second stage.

21. No sighting shots to be allowed either stage, on the days of competition.

22. The minimum pull-off of trigger to be 6 (six) lbs. The particular attention of committees is solicited to this rule.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Commander-in-Chief in India.

P. S. LUMSDEN, Colonel,
Offg Adjutant-General in India.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—6TH NOVEMBER, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 6th November, 12-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 32 minutes.
Via Suez, 6th November, 1-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 4 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 5th November, 7-35 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hour 10 minutes.
Via Turkey, 5th November, 5-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 13 hours 49 minutes.
Via Suez, 6th November, 11-25 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 12 minutes.

Latest date from China.

Via Singapore, 6th November, 7-45 P.M. Time in transit, 2 hours 26 minutes

Latest date from Australia.

Via Singapore, 6th November, 4-30 P.M. Time in transit 7 hours 3 minutes

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 5th to 8 P.M. of the 6th November is as follows:—

	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	3 56	0 5
„ Galle	3 49	2 29
„ Kurrachee	0 19	0 2
„ Madras	0 26	0 7

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	Nov. 9	6-30 P.M.	7 P.M.
Kurrachee	„ 9	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	„ 9	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	„ 14	3-30 P.M.	No after packet
China	„ 17	3-30 P.M.	
Mauritius and Reunion	„ 23	6-30 P.M.	7 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	„ 23	6-30 P.M.	7 P.M.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

BAPTY—November 5th, at Falkland Road, the wife of Mr. James Bapty, of a daughter.
NOLKE—November 6th, at Cumballa Hill, the wife of O. Nölke, Esq., of a daughther.
ONIONS—November 6th, at 29, Marine Lines, the wife of Mr. William J. Onions, H. M.'s Dockyard, of a daughter.

DEATH.

DOWMAN—November 1st, at Paunchgunny, Mr. Joseph Dowman, Pensioned Conductor Commissariat Department, aged 68 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ADDIS—October 30th, at Indore, the wife of Mr. H. B. Addis, C. E., of a son.
GARDINER—October 31st, at Jaypore, the wife of Lieutenant R. Gardiner, R. E., of a son.
McARTHUR—November 1st, at Buscar, the wife of Lieutenant A. D. McArthur, R. E., of a son.
NICKELS—November 2nd, at Benares, the wife of C Nickels, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BARNES—KEMP—November 2nd, at St. John's Church Calcutta, by the Rev. W. H. Bray, George Barnes, Esq, of Kursiong, India, to Charlotte Kemp, of Gibles Road Farm, Ticehurst, Sussex, England, by license.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1874.

LORD SALISBURY has given the only possible answer to the deputation of Manchester manufacturers who waited on him the other day to ask for the repeal of the Indian import duties on piece goods. It is a conclusive refutation of the most admirable arguments in favour of the abolition of these so-called protective duties, when the Government responsible for the proper administration of India says distinctly that it cannot do without the revenue which they yield. Whether the duties in question can fairly be classed as protective duties, is still a doubtful point. What is certain is that the margin of saving in cost of production of the kind of goods now manufactured in Bombay is many times, perhaps six-fold, greater than the amount of the percentage levied on the importation of goods of English make, while the manifest superiority of Indian cloth in the qualities of genuineness and durability increases the advantages enjoyed by India in the competition. Manchester is leaning therefore on a broken reed, if she comforts herself with the belief that the remission of the import duties is the only thing needful to enable her to regain the monopoly of the Indian market. Bombay could easily undersell her, even without the help of these duties; and the market for at all events the coarser makes of cotton cloths has, so far as one can judge, been definitively closed against Manchester for all time to come. It is a pity that English manufacturers have not the moral courage to accept an "accomplished fact," instead of running on vain errands to the India Office to implore the aid of that new Indian Hercules, the Marquis of Salisbury.

If, however, the experiment which some of the newly established mills intend to try be successful, and if Bombay become the rival of Manchester in the production of the finer makes of goods, it is obvious that a point will soon be reached at which the import duties may be regarded as really protective. For, in India, owing to the difficulty of spinning the short stapled Indian cotton into high "counts" of yarn, the expense of production rapidly increases, and consequently the margin in favour of Bombay rapidly decreases, in proportion to the fineness of the goods manufactured; and it must therefore happen that the extension of the local manufacture will bring the competitors nearer and nearer to an equality, till the difference of price caused by an import duty of only 5 per cent. will be enough to turn the scale against Manchester. The protective character of the duties

CE.

Novas will be sent to Carwar to bring up the prisoners to Panjim."

A cyclone was experienced at Coconada on the 26th instant, when the wind veered from N. E. to East, S. E. and South, thus indicating that the vortex of the storm passed to the Southward of that port. The tide rose unusually high, submerging the Custom house wharf, and inundating the ground close to the flagstaff and Master Attandant's Office. The shipping in Coconada bay were perfectly safe, but the s. s. Arcot put to sea at 3-30 P. M., on the 26th, when the storm was at its height, and stood to the N. E. The influence of this cyclone was partially felt at Madras on the night of Saturday, the 24th, up to noon of Sunday, the 25th instant, when the body of the storm passed to the North of that position. Heavy weather was also experienced at Masulipatam on the 26th instant, but no particulars have been received as yet.

THE *Indian Daily News* says that considerable dissatisfaction exists amongst the *employes* of the East India Railway because of the non-recognition of their famine services. The men say they were roused to "almost superhuman exertion" by promises of bonuses for good work, and yet there are no signs of the bonuses. Of course Government has no right to compensate every man who puts his hand into the rich famine pie and seeks to pull out a plum. These railway servants, if they really did make "superhuman exertions" to forward the grain and "save the reputation of Government," did so on behalf of the East India Railway Company, the directors of which ought to feel pleased that Providence has put receipts in their power sufficient not only to pay enormous dividends, but to give their hard workers the bonuses which, it is said, they promised to give them. But is it not the case that in order not to give their regular servants too much work to do, the Company engaged extra men during the famine period?

THE Bengalee Baboo in print takes great pains to pass for anything but a Baboo. If he cannot pass for an Englishman, he will be happy if people believe him to be an American. In the *Englishman* of Wednesday last we notice a letter signed "Yankee Doodle," which narrates that as the writer was about to enter Lady Canning's tomb at Barrackpore Park, he, "never dreaming that there was an order prohibiting visitors in entering the grounds," suddenly "became aware of the fact in a loud shout, and in a very rude low style of English a voice was wafted to our tympanums, 'Here you, get out there?'" On "Yankee Doodle" "looking in the direction of the sound, he beheld a man in a very seedy coat, a size too big for him, rapidly walking away after giving this commanding order." What could have induced "Yankee Doodle" to say that the man who gave the commanding order walked away we cannot imagine, unless it be the case that he desired to pass for an American in his style of literature, and for an Englishman by the awe his appearance struck in the man in the seedy coat who made the "loud shout." A very remarkable instance of the desire of Baboos to mimic vices in style which they consider stamp them thorough English scholars, was given in an article in *Mookerjee's Magazine* lately, in which almost every other word was "slangy."

BOMBAY.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Vittoo Gunnoo, a hack buggy driver, was yesterday fined Rs. 4 by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, on being adjudged guilty of cruelly torturing his horse.

ROBBING A CHILD.—One Raghoo Babajee, reported to the Police yesterday, that his son aged about 8 years, had been enticed away from home, and silver ornaments valued at Rs. 15 taken off it.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—A Native Chief arrived on Thursday from Pundurpoor accompanied by thirty followers, six of whom were armed. The Chief has taken up his residence in a Bungalow on the Girgaum Back Road.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Ismal Ramzam, a reputed thief, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, of stealing a blanket, the property of one Munnoo Dhondoo, and was sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment.

STRIPES.—Luximon Byroo, a Hindoo vagrant, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, of stealing a pair of carriage lamps valued at Rs. 15, the property of Mr. Thomas Graham. The prisoner was sentenced to receive ten stripes.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE HON. A. ROGERS.—A salute of fifteen guns was fired at 5 o'clock yesterday evening, consequent on the departure of the Hon. Mr. Rogers from Bombay. Mr Rogers embarked on board H. M. S. Dalhousie, which left last night *en route* to Kurrachee.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN A QUARRY.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday, at Lower Mahim, on view of the body of Marcolee Tukaram. Upon the evidence adduced the following verdict was recorded, "That death was caused by injuries received by a portion of earth having accidentally fallen upon him, whilst he was working in a sandstone quarry at Lower Mahim."

THE Kurrachee European and Indo European School will shortly be erected. The amounts promised by the Bombay Diocesan Board of Education, the Government, and local subscriptions, consisting respectively of Rs. 12,500, Rs. 21,500, and Rs. 7,500, making a total of Rs. 41,500, have already been paid into the Treasury.

CRIME IN SIND.—A woman labouring under a fit of insanity committed suicide lately at Shikarpoor, by throwing herself into a tank. Another woman, a Pathanee, similarly afflicted, committed a murderous assault on her husband while he was asleep, by inflicting sundry blows on him with an axe. The occurrence took place at Shikarpoor. The man was by last accounts under treatment in hospital, and the woman in custody.—*Sind News*.

THE PROGRAMME OF MUSIC, to be played by H. M's 20th Regiment N. I., at the Esplanade Band stand this evening:—

March		
Quadrille	Ban Jone	Zikoff.
Overture	Czar & Zimmarman	Lortzing.
Valse	Venus Reigen	Gand.
Selection	Luida di Chamcouni	Donizetti.
Galop	Wildbad Eisenbahn	Kuhner.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

POONA CAMP LIBRARY.—His Excellency the Governor has given a very handsome donation to the Poona Camp Library and Reading Room. It is also very gratifying to hear that the number of subscribers is daily increasing. The Library was opened on the 1st of October with 35 Subscribers while the present number is 62. This shows that an Institution of the kind was actually much needed in camp. Great praise is due to the Managers who, we understand, are endeavouring to do their best in obtaining the support of the public, to place the Institution on a permanent footing. We hope shortly to give to the public the names of the several donors.—*Poona Observer*.

ACCIDENTS.—On Thursday, a labourer named Vittoo Govind, employed at the building of the new Barracks at Upper Colaba, accidentally fell from a height while at work, and was somewhat seriously injured internally. He was removed to the Goculdass Tejpall Hospital for treatment.—One Chappa Dawkerji, residing at Oomercarry, whilst standing on a wall and breaking fruit from a tree on Thursday last, over-reached himself, lost his balance, and fell to the ground, and sustained serious injuries to the head and hands; he was conveyed to the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital for medical aid.—A Mahomedan boy working at the Manockjee Petit's Spinning and Weaving Mills, Tardeo, on Thursday, was accidentally pushed by another boy against some portion of the machinery in operation. A severe wound was inflicted on his side, and he was at once removed to the Hospital for treatment.

GRAND DIORAMA OF THE AMERICAN WAR.

"The great Diorama of the American War," as it is called, has arrived in Bombay, and will be exhibited next week. The programmes show that the exhibition has been patronised by a number of celebrities, from the Governor of Griqualand West (somewhere in Africa) down to His Honour the President of the Orange Free State, and under these circumstances we presume there can be no doubt it is a most excellent one. The panoramic part of the Exhibition consists of 25,000 feet of canvas, and the dioramic part possesses a number of mechanical contrivances to increase the likeness of the pictures to the details of real war. The exhibition met with great success in Ceylon, and if it equals what the programmes say about it, it ought to attract all Bombay and the suburbs of Bandora to see it.

CONVULSIONS IN TEETHING.—None but anxious mothers know the worry of "teething time," and the nursery has no more innocent help than Mrs. Johnson's famed American Soothing Syrup, which, applied to the infant's gums, relieves the pain and prevents convulsions. None genuine without the name of "Barclay & Sons, Farringdon-street," is on the stamp. Sold by all Chemists, at 2s. 9d. per bottle.—Agents, TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

INSTALLATION OF A CLERGYMAN AT THE BAPTIST CHAPEL, BYCULLA.

ON Thursday evening last, there was a large assemblage at the Baptist Chapel, Byculla, when the Revd. Mr. Urquhart was duly installed as Pastor of that Church. The Revd. Dr. Wilson occupied the chair. Amongst those present on the platform were the Revd. Messrs. Macpherson, Boyd, Laing, Stothart, Bowen, and Hormusjee Pestonjee of the Baptist Church, Poona.

After the opening of the service by Dr. Wilson, Mr. Hingley, one of the elders of the Church, briefly stated the circumstances which led to the formation of the Church in 1867, when the Revd. Mr. Edwards was its first Pastor. Mr. Hingley also explained the difficulty with which the church had had to contend for many years owing to the sickness and subsequent resignation of the Pastor, Mr. Edwards; and also on account of the new Chapel building which has been recently erected, and on which there were heavy liabilities till very recently.

The meeting was then addressed by Mr. Urquhart, who explained his reasons for accepting the Pastorate. Dr. Wilson next addressed the meeting, which was very large, there being about 400 persons present. He stated that as the oldest Minister in Bombay; it afforded him the highest gratification to be present at this meeting, and to see the Revd. Mr Urquhart permanently called to the work of the Pastorate of the church. He desired for Mr. Urquhart every good gift in the prosecution of the important work committed to his charge. The Revd. Doctor's speech was of a very encouraging and comforting nature in reference to the future of the Baptist Church.

Addresses were also given by the Reverends Messrs. Bowen and Hormusjee Pestonjee, after which the benediction was pronounced by the Revd. Dr. Wilson, and the assembly broke up about a quarter to 10 o'clock.

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A QUARTERLY Meeting of members of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, at the Municipal offices, Mr. J. A. Forbes in the chair. There was a good attendance of members, and there were a few Parsee gentlemen present as visitors; but the interest and liveliness in debate which might possibly have been expected from the past history of Municipal affairs in Bombay were wholly wanting. At the best, the proceedings were tame and without even a tincture of sensation from beginning to end, if we except the petition of the Mowra liquor-sellers, the perusal of which provoked general laughter. The first subject was a letter from Mr. T. B. Kirkham, in which he expressed his intention to move for the appointment of a Committee to revise the rules at present in force for regulating the conduct of business at meetings of the Corporation. Messrs. J. M. Maclean, E. T. Leith, Dossabhoy Framjee, T. B. Kirkham, and the Hon. V. N. Mandlik were appointed a Committee for the purpose. A list of re-appropriations amounting to Rs. 3,966, reported by the Town Council, was recorded; and a list, of new grants amounting to Rs. 18,843, recommended by the Town Council was sanctioned by the Corporation. With reference to an application from Messrs. Sassoon and Co. for permission to lay a level crossing over the Colaba road from their new docks to a siding of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, it was resolved that, after the completion of the new diversion of the Colaba road in front of the European Sanitarium, the Municipal Commissioner be authorised to permit Messrs. Sassoon to lay rails across the existing Colaba road, so as to effect a communication between the railway and the Sassoon Dock.

The meeting then resolved itself into a special general meeting for the consideration of the Budget for 1875. Mr. Charles Currey, as chairman of the Town Council, introduced the Budget, with a lucid general statement, and the various items of income as sanctioned by the Town Council, was passed by the Corporation. The items in the detailed statement of income having gone through, the meeting adjourned until Friday next on the motion of Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.

INDIAN NEWS.

MR. A. P. HOWELL assumed charge of the office of Secretary in the Home Department on Monday, Mr. A. C Lyall having left for his new appointment as Agent to the Governor General in Rajpootana on Sunday evening.—*Englishman*, November 4.

A DISTURBANCE AT BANGALORE.—We regret to hear of a serious disturbance which occurred on Sunday night in the Brigade road, between three or four Hussars and some women of ill repute who have taken up their quarters in a godown attached to Kistnaswmy's building. The police, of course, were *non est*, though the chief tannah is only a stone's throw.—*Bangalore Spectator and Herald*.

AN AWFUL RETRIBUTION—A few nights ago a mudroofed house situated in the village of Auchepollium (behind the Fort, Bangalore) happening to fall in upon a man and woman who were sleeping therein, killed them both. On examining the bodies it was found to the great relief of the sorrowing husband of the female deceased who, be it remembered, was absent from his house on the night of the disaster, that his wife had passed away in the arms of her paramour! The widower is said to have kept "awake" over the corpse of his unfaithful partner to show how sorrily glad he was at being so miraculously rid of her partnership.

A EUROPEAN RUN OVER BY A TRAIN.—We hear from Dinapore that a European signaller, named George Green, employed at Durbungah in connection with the famine relief works, while walking with two other Europeans on the Mokameh platform was attacked with epileptic fits, and fell between the platform and the line, and was run over by some waggons that were being shunted at the time. His right foot and hand were smashed, and he also received some slight injuries to other parts of his body. He was removed to the hospital at Dinapore where his hand and foot were amputated. He is still lying there in a precarious state—*Indian Daily News*.

LAHORE CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—To-morrow a Criminal sessions is to be held at the Chief Court. The calendar being unusually heavy, no less than four cases have been committed for trial. It is thought that Kelly's case will also be tried there. We are glad to be able to state that the medical evidence in the case of the Crown *v.* Kelly has tended to show that the death, which the accused was charged with having caused, resulted from excessive indulgence in liquor, and we are informed that in Dr. Scriven's opinion, this was the sole cause of the death. The evidence for the prosecution is said to be weak. Captain Nisbet has, however, committed Kelly for trial under Sec. 304, Indian Penal Code.—*Indian Public Opinion*, NOV. 3.

A MINISTERIAL ERROR.—The Revd. T. Moore, Chaplain of Lucknow, is very enthusiastic in his endeavours to collect facts and figures to convince the Government of the necessity of doing something for the employment of the poor Europeans and Eurasians in this country, and has lately been enlightening a meeting of gentlemen at Lucknow with his views on the subject and on the information which he wished them to collect for him. We are, however, surprised to see a gentleman in Mr. Moore's position making a statement at the commencement of his address which displays either gross ignorance of what is going on in this country, or is a wilful mis-statement of facts. Mr. Moore informed his audience that "the Indian press was indifferent or even antagonistic," when we can assert, from seeing most of the Indian papers, that they have been wonderfully unanimous in insisting that something should be done for Mr. Moore's proteges. It is to be hoped that the facts that Mr. Moore may collect on the subject will be more correct than his assertion.—*Englishman*.

YANKEEISM IN CALCUTTA.—A somewhat 'cute trick, common enough across the Atlantic, but quite novel in Calcutta, is being attempted by a young gentleman who evidently hails from Yankee land. During the past week several houses, occupied by Englishmen who have *not* been familiar with the West End, or by Eurasians, who know nothing of either end, have been visited by the young gentleman in question, who condescendingly alights from his brougham (one hired from Messrs. Cook and Co.), and, announcing himself to the inmates of the house, confidentially informs them of a very heavy and unexpected insolvency in connection with the firm of which "a lot of stuff," which had been consigned to Calcutta, and is expected to arrive in four or five days, has to be sold off privately, and very cheap. Moire Antique dresses at Rs 4 each, gloves at 1-8 per dozen, flannel and merinos at 4 annas per yard, English boots at one rupee the pair, and Turkish towels at 1-8 per dozen. This model of the purest benevolence and extreme disinterestedness asks to be allowed to show samples, which are immediately brought from the brougham, and exhibited to the gaze of the astounded inmates of the house, amidst mingled expressions of wonder and delight. "Orders" come down in quick succession and as no advance is asked for, there is not the slightest indication of there being anything which is not fair and above board. This benefactor of the human race, whose modesty, however, compels him to confine his favours to a selected few, then informs his hearers that the expected shipment is not the first. There has been another composed chiefly of cloths, all of which had been parted with at similarly low prices; in fact, there was one piece of cloth left which he would show if he was desired to do so. Forthwith from the brougham comes another bundle of about the same size as its predecessor. On its being opened, a piece of black cloth is shown, and warranted as being the precise thing sold at the West End for six guineas; it was just sufficient for a gentleman's suit, and could be had for only Rs. 55, he would throw into the bargain, to make it a complete one, a piece of tweed worth at the least ten rupees. The offered bargain not appearing to be one that was much to be desired, the liberal draper—for this is the level to which he has now sunk in the eyes of his admirers—proceeds to throw in another piece of tweed, and lessen the figure by rupees five. Finding that not sufficient, he adds a third piece of tweed, reducing the price of these valuable cloths first to Rs. 45, and then to Rs. 40. Nothing daunted at his repeated offers being declined, he speaks hopefully of the coming shipment, and bows himself out. It is needless to remark that the cloths are not worth Rs. 25.—*Englishman*.

THE FLOODS ON THE NORTH WEST LINE.

SOUTH BANK OF THE CHEYAIR, 28TH OCT.
(*From our Special Correspondent.*)

WE reached Rajampett about half past 3, and leaving these gentlemen to look after their boats, coils of wire, and bags of mails, respectively, I set off on foot for the Cheyair,—on foot, not only because I wished to see the damage done to the line by the floods, but also because there was no other means of locomotion to be had. I was much struck with the general dryness, and in some places the actual hardness, of the ground which only on Monday had been completely inundated. Two large tanks had burst their bounds within a mile-and-a-half of Rajampett. These were the Kistuma and the Munoor tanks; the one named after a shrine on a hill that rises from the side of the tank, and the other from a village close at hand. The Kistuma is on the south of the line, and at some distance from it; the Munoor is on the opposite side and close to the railway. The Kistuma has two bunds, and both were breached. The water from the first breach came with a great rush and swept away a part of the railway embankment, at a distance of several hundred yards from Rajampett. A much more serious flood occurred a mile further on, where the waters from a breach in the second bund of the Kistuma and from the Munoor met and inundated a considerable tract of country, including the village of Munoor. Here, too, a large part of the railway embankment is gone, and a native working on the spot told me that on Sunday the water was rushing breast high over a small iron-girder bridge a few yards from where the embankment gave way. A similar injury had occurred at a third place, where the Asteewarco tank had burst its bounds. Here a one-arch bridge is partly destroyed. At none of these three places have the rails been displaced. The embankment has been swept clean away from under, and for ten or twenty yards the rails are suspended in the air. These little breaches, in fact, are not to be named in the presence of the great disaster at the river; which occurred in this wise. The artificial embankment which runs for nearly a thousand yards up the river from the south bridge, gave way extensively in three places. The river, before this occurred, had risen from being of a fordable depth to a height of thirteen feet, and was within three inches of the top of the piers of the new bridge, which is in course of construction to replace the one condemned after the accident of 1870. The bed of the river, I should here explain, is considerably above the level of the land on the south; hence the necessity for an artificial embankment. The embankment having given way, the scour spread over the country for a mile or more, being shut in on the east by the railway embankment which is about 25 feet high, and against which the water accumulated till it had nearly reached the top. Under this enormous pressure, some 85 or 90 yards of that embankment gave way, at a distance of about half a mile from the river, but, unlike the case of the smaller breaches which I have described, the destruction was complete; some of the rails had been carried away, and many of the iron sleepers had been twisted completely round. One requires to see these twisted sleepers to understand how strong the current must have been. The cross bars of the sleepers had evidently yielded like bits of string, and at the two ends where they are united to the plates, they have doubled upon the latter, while along their whole length, after being much bent and twisted, they have been pulled as straight as pokers again. This breach ends at a one-arch bridge, but the masonry of the bridge bears no marks of the strain it must have had to bear. At this place several telegraph posts have been carried away, and the wire is of course broken, and communication has been interrupted. Near the river by a short distance there is another breach of about fifteen yards, where also the rails and sleepers have been demolished. The country on both sides of the railway has suffered severely. Small date trees and quantities of prickly-pear and other hedges together with any amount of straw and weeds, are lying in heaps wherever a rock or a telegraph post stopped their progress. The paddy has been swept away in some places, and two villages which were within the inundated area are much damaged. The District Engineer's office, a small building immediately below the bridge, has had one side washed away. There does not seem reason to fear that any human lives have been lost, as the people had time to escape to the high lands, but the loss of cattle is said to be serious, and I was told that 250 sheep had been counted floating down the stream.

The destruction of the works on the river is awful. First the bridge on the south side of the Island: this has stood, with the exception of the right hand northern abutment, which has been swept clean away leaving the girder that was resting upon it hanging in the air. But a gap of nearly two hundred feet has been formed in the island, the embankment, girders and all, having been swept from under the rails, which are swinging in the air like a chain for the space of nearly two hundred feet. Till to-day it was impossible to pass this breach, as the force of the stream below admitted neither of fording not of getting a raft across. In saying that the bridge on this side has stood, I ought to explain that the fifth pier has all but given way. The masonry is much cracked, and the pier has declined at an angle from the perpendicular to fully 25, perhaps 40 degrees, causing a very sensible depression of the rails at this spot. Next, as to the bridge on the north side of the Island. Here, too, one abutment has gone at the south end; and on the opposite end, at the north bank of the river, the destruction has been complete, the abutments and three of the piers, with all the girders and rails that were upon them, having disappeared. Such is now the condition of the Cheyair Bridge. The mistake that was originally made in regarding the island as a substantial basis, has been even more clearly shown now than it was in 1870. For, not only has about 200 feet of it slipped away, but its existence where it is has been the cause of the damage done to the two banks of the river. The island is a shifting island, and at this moment there is a great heap of sand collected in the river, near the south bank, where three days ago all was bare rocks. Not only is the island perfectly unreliable in itself, but it does actually at flood time endangers the banks of the river by impeding the free rush of water. The new bridge, as your readers are aware, is to span the river from bank to bank, and, when it is completed, the intention is to dig away all the island. The iron cylinders for the new bridge are all ready, and several masonry piers are completed. The effect of the flood upon these new works has been to carry away two of the cylinders; the masonry work has stood perfectly. The telegraph line was destroyed on the north bank of the river, and for the last two days I am official on the spot have been sitting down on the south bank and looking across. But this morning Mr. Winter, the inventor and patentee of the new apparatus for electrical communication in trains, took advantage of the river having subsided, to go across and unite the broken wires. In this he has succeeded, but that has not, as he hoped, secured communication with Cuddapah, which seems to show that there is a further interruption of the wire between the river and that station. This interruption of the telegraph in an directions has been perhaps the greatest difficulty to contend against. Yesterday the authorities here were completely isolated, and could communicate neither north or south. To-day there is communication with Madras but, as I say, not with Cuddapah. What has to be done, and what is being done, beyond Cuddapah, we know no more than the man in the moon. We know that the bridges have given way on the Papugnee between Cuddapah and Camalapoor stations, on the Chuttravutty, between Kondipuram and Tadputri, and on the Pennar, between Tadputri and Kyalcheroo, but we have no idea what progress has been made in getting across any of these breaks, nor what the state of the telegraph wire is along all that line of about 106 miles, nor what arrangements the postal authorities on the other side are making about the English and other mails for Madras, of which the last heard was that they were lying on the north bank of the Papugnee, the Chuttravutty and Pennar bridges not having given way till after the mails due at Madras on Sunday had passed. Of the mails from Madras, including the unfortunate English mail which left Madras on Saturday, there is now an accumulation of four days' bags lying here and at Rajampett. Those which left Madras on Saturday and Sunday were brought on as far as the river, and are heaped up in an empty room where, thanks to the kindness of Mr. West, the District Engineer, I am now writing, and where I hope to sleep to-night. The mails of Monday and Tuesday have been detained at Rajampett, the authorities having learned only two days ago that the Cheyair continued impassable. The interruption of telegraphic communication must be mere annoying to the Post Office than even to the Railway Company. For it is now beginning to be clear that if the English mails lying in this room are not to cross the four broken bridges between this and Gooty before Sunday, they must return to Arconum by the train which leaves Rajampett at 11-15 A. M. to-morrow, or miss next Monday's steamer as they missed last Monday's. Of course I am not in the secrets of the Post Office, but I can see that the authorities in Madras must make up their minds to-night, with or without data, what they intend to do, and if they wish the mails returned, must send their instructions here as best they can in time enough to-morrow morning for all these bags to be conveyed, possibly on colies' heads to Rajampett before 11 o'clock.

29TH, 8 A.M.

The river has fallen very much during the night, but the current is still strong. The girders that were swept away from the gap in the island can be seen imbedded in the mud some little distance down the river.—*Madras Mail*.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—TAYLOR BROTHERS (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, nutritive and Sustaining Power—Easiness of Digestion—and especially high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, fanchon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. N B. Caution—"Maravilla" is a registered Trade Mark.

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HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS, under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets, only by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

AN ADVENTURE IN A DAK BUNGALOW.

WE have just learned, from an authentic source, a rather amusing circumstance, which goes to illustrate how the great are sometimes dependent on those in low position. Hazareebagh is now likely to be an annual retreat for the great one of the Bengal Government, and we trust the Lieutenant-Governor will take the hint, and arrange for some better system of conveyance between Giridi and Hazareebagh, as others besides the "Home Secretary" might be placed in the same undignified position. But to our story.

On the 19th instant, the Home Secretary to the Government of India was on his way to Hazareebagh, and the only carriage he could procure at Giridi Station was a very rickety two-bullock hackery, in which he arrived about 4 P.M. of the above date at the Dhamri Dak Bungalow near Parisnath. One of the rooms of the bungalow had just been occupied by a traveller from Hazareebagh, an ex-prisoner from the European Penitentiary. When our ex-prisoner saw another traveller arrive in so undignified a conveyance, he was on the point of attempting to strike up an acquaintance with the new arrival; but, seeing a rather formidable array of portmanteaus, &c., and a train of servants he deemed it prudent to ascertain from the latter if possible the social position of the new comer. To his utter confusion he was told that the traveller in the rickety two-bullock hackery was no less a personage than the Home Secretary Sahib. Of course, this put a stop to any further advances on the part of the first occupant. But fancy his amusement when the khansaman of the Dak Bungalow begged of him to lend him some cheese and bread, which Mr. Winter, the jailor of the European Penitentiary, had kindly supplied him with for the road, to do duty at the dinner of the new arrival, the khansaman, too, having by this time discovered the rank of his guest, and having nothing, in that jungly place, in the shape of bread, but chapatis made of very coarse flour. The ex-prisoner was, of course, only too glad to have it in his power to contribute to the wants of a "Home Secretary," being only sorry that the said Secretary was not accompanied by a Judge of the High Court, and willingly lent his loaf of bread and small tin of cheese to do duty at the dinner of the great man. He was still more amused when he heard that gentleman ask the khansaman whether the bread was fresh. The latter replied with the utmost *sang froid* that it was perfectly so, for, having heard that His Honor was *en route* to Hazareebagh, and that he was likely to reach the Dak Bungalow on that date, he had got the bread at great expense and trouble from Hazareebagh expressly on His Honor's account. After dinner the khansaman returned the balance of the loaf and cheese, but begged of the lender, '*khuda ke waaste*," to leave him as much as would do duty for his illustrious guest's breakfast Little did Mr. Winter think, when so kindly and carefully providing for the journey of an unfortunate man, that he was indirectly preparing part of a repast for the "Home Secretary."—*Englishman*.

THE S.S. CHINA ON FIRE AT HONGKONG.

(*Overland China Mail*, October 15.)

THIS morning an event of untoward importance occurred in our harbour. As the half-renovated Town Clock struck the chimes announcing the hour of two, a ship in harbour was heard to take up the refrain and continue it with a persistence, which was so alarming as to wake up the most determined sleepers. At first the alarmed population of Hongkong imagined that the town was on fire, and, as the bell at the Central Police Station was unmistakably rung for a few minutes, came to the conclusion, not unnatural according to the system of induction afforded by recent events, that something really alarming was happening; that a fire was raging which might reduce Hongkong to ashes; and that as even the very cautious Superintendent of Police thought there was reason sufficient to ring the bell, under such circumstances, there must be danger indeed.

Had there been a fire in the Chinese quarter of the town, the possibility is that there would have been by daylight this morning a necessity to rebuild Hongkong. The fire bell at the police station soon ceased its clamour; but there was a continuous and persistent bell-ringing from the harbour. The exact spot whence the "clamour of the bell" came was at last ascertained to be from the China, one, and perhaps the most popular, of Messrs. Apcar & Co.'s India and China steamers. The news arrived and spread somehow that fire had broken out on board the China, and that she required assistance. The fire signal, three vertical lights at the masthead, had been hoisted on board that vessel, and showed brightly through the gloom. The night was dark, and a rough sea was rolling in the harbour, with a stiff breeze blowing. Added to this, the demolition of the wharves by the late typhoon and the piles of smashed jetties, wreckage, and blocks of granite which obstruct any approach by boats to the Praya, rendered the task of embarkation a difficult one. But, at the first alarm of fire, numbers of the fire brigade had turned out, and, being in readiness on the Praya, went off to the burning vessels. The veteran chief of the Fire Brigade, Mr. May, was there, as were also Mr. Creagh and Mr. J. Russell. These gentlemen, aided by several members of the Fire Brigade, got off a small engine, and soon the Harbour Master, Captain Thomsett, arrived on board the vessel with a boat's crew and his fire engine. Almost simultaneously arrived the engines from the police chop, and the Spanish frigate St. Lucia. Captain Deane, the Superintendent of Police, also went on board at the first alarm, accompanied by several of his men. The fire was found to have broken out in the fore part of the vessel, and was fired, we believe, discovered by Captain Gardner himself, who instantly ordered a rocket to be sent up, the fire signal to be hoisted and guns to be fired. Prompt steps were taken to extinguish the flames. The hose of the ship's and the other engines were directed on the fire through the ports and through holes broken through the upper deck, and it was soon discovered that the united efforts of the crew and those who had gone to assist them would suffice to keep the flames under, if not to master them completely. At one time, though, there was much danger that the fire would be the master. When a hole was broken through the upper deck, for the purpose of introducing a stream of water on to the burning mass below, the flames at once burst upwards and for a few moments the glare of fire showed distinctly the site of the casualty. The water from the several engines was, however concentrated on this spot, which was also speedily covered with wet bags, and the flames were again confined to the interior of the vessel. Vessels in the harbour sent off boats manned with volunteers to assist in subduing the conflagration. A fire engine was sent from H. M. S. Princess Carlotte, and at 5 o'clock A.M., within three hours of the first appearance of fire, the enemy was so far defeated that its entire rout was only a question of perseverance and time. At first the smoke from the burning cargo, being driven aft by the strong wind blowing, seriously impeded all attempts at extinguishing the fire; but the tugs Fame and Saada when they arrived, made fast to the vessel, and kept her broadside on to the wind, until the fire was sufficiently subdued to allow of her being towed with safety to the Hongkong Wharf Company's pier, where she now lies and is discharging her cargo. The China herself does not appear to have suffered much from the fire, which was confined to the cotton in the forehold. In fact, the vessel being iron, the greatest damage she has experienced is on the upper deck which has been broken through in several places to allow of the insertion of the engine hose. The fire is commonly supposed to have originated in one of two ways—either by simple spontaneous combustion from the heat engendered by damp and pressure in the bales of cotton, or by the constant friction of the bales either against each other or the beams of the ship. This latter hypothesis is not untenable, when we consider that part of the cotton cargo is stowed close to the engine room, and that the bales thus placed are constantly subject to a heated atmosphere, and rub upon the beams, against which they are tightly packed. There is yet another possible cause of the conflagration. It might have been the work of an incendiary. That there is some reason for suspecting that this was so, we may infer from the fact that one of the crew, an Indian, was arrested and detained this morning on suspicion of causing the fire. Much praise is due to Captain Gardner for his coolness and energy in dealing with the disaster. And he expresses his warmest thanks to all those who assisted him, but especially to the St. Lucia the Spanish frigate, to whose timely aid more than to any other he is thought to have been able to vanquish the fire. The late hour at which aid arrived from the British man-of-war has caused universal comment, but can doubtless be satisfactorily explained. We never knew anything but an accident keep man-of-wars' men from a fire if within reach.

Among those to whom praise is specially due for their exertions at the fire on board the s. s. China, are Sergeant Wassenius and Inspector Orley.

It is satisfactory to learn that the cause of the fire on board the China has been ascertained, the heat of some of the fittings of the donkey-engines having set the adjacent cotton on fire.

WE hear that the Chinese Government has at last become alive to the advantages of working its mineral treasures, and has given permission to have coal and iron mines opened in the southwest of the province of Chihli, near a place called Pung-ching. The Viceroy of the province, Li Hung-chang, is said to have favoured the scheme, which will probably be carried out under official direction. Foreign machinery is to be employed, and it has been decided to secure the services of half a dozen European engineers to superintend operations. This news has been since confirmed, and it is stated that the Viceroy has commissioned Mr. James Henderson—a gentleman who has for a number of years devoted his attention to such matters in the part of China selected for these promising operations, and has gained much practical acquaintance with the mining capabilities and requirements of the province—to proceed to Europe and procure the necessary staff and plant.—*North China Herald*.

THE *Manilla Commercio* 28th September. "At noon, the day before yesterday, a sad accident happened in the old port of Cavite. A naval officer from the frigate Carmen went in an evil hour to bathe on the sea-shore, near the Post Office. Shortly after going into the water, he was attacked by an enormous shark, which destroyed one of his legs, at the first assault. The unfortunate officer, stricken with terror, endeavoured to flee, but the voracious monster reached him a second time and inflicted upon him a fresh, and more severe wound. The shark carried off his right hand. His pierce which the drew several men to the scene of this sad ing cries to event, who completely devoured by the shark; but they of being not deliver him from the death brought upon could him five minutes afterwards, by the serious wounds he him, received. We truly deplore this misfortune. had eral persons have been laying traps and snares at Se place where the event happened, in order to catch this voracious shark."

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

LORD LYTTON'S POLITICAL SPEECHES AND WRITINGS.*

THE public will be gratified to learn that Lord Lytton is engaged in the office of recording his father's life; but, as he himself puts it, the adequate biography of a life so full and various must be the task of years. "In the meanwhile," he adds, "these volumes are offered to the public in compliance with a wish, which I believe to be general, that my father's Parliamentary speeches and public addresses should be reprinted in some form more convenient than the pages of *Hansard* and the columns of country newspapers." In that belief he is undoubtedly correct; and we all welcome with satisfaction this first instalment of a substantial account of the life and multifarious labours of one of the most gifted and indefatigable of our countrymen. When Bulwer Lytton's biography is fully written most persons will then see for the first time how amazingly solid was his character, how diversified were his parts, how vast was his knowledge, how sound and complete were both his attainments and his successes. At present the majority, when they think upon him, think of an industrious, imaginative, and popular novelist, who was likewise a dramatist of no inconsiderable repute. But this is the mere notorious surface of the man; and his reputation is greatest in the domains of the drama and prose romance only because the multitude are more interested in plays and novels than in those other fields of mental activity which Bulwer Lytton traversed with equal assiduity. The truth is that he was well nigh everything—country gentleman, poet, politician, essayist, orator, novelist, dramatist, philosopher, humorist, statesman, man of the world, great and broad in character as in career—a splendid specimen of human force. All this, we say, will be made apparent when his life comes to be exhaustively and artistically recorded; as we feel sure it will be by the pious but dispassionate pen of Lord Lytton. Meanwhile, this present publication will assist us much in the attempt to insist upon the fact, too much overlooked, that Bulwer Lytton was a marvel of successful versatility. On the face of these two volumes, they are intended solely to remind the world that the well-known novelist, was likewise a powerful speaker; that the popular playwright, was, moreover, a thoughtful politician. But whilst they do most certainly serve to demonstrate that he possessed in a very high degree the potential, indeed, considering his work at the Colonial Office, though for so short a time, the active qualities of the statesman, and that to these he united rare and shining capacity as an orator, the impression they have left most indelibly on our mind is, that he was, first and above all things, that which it requires two words to express, and one of which, at least, is too frequently abused—a man and a gentleman. This manliness and gentlemanliness strike us at almost every page. He was an aristocrat to the tips of his fingers, and it might be said succinctly that he believed in nothing but aristocracy—that aristocracy was his faith and rule of life. Yet listen to him: He is addressing the boys of a public school:—

"You will have observed, my young friends, that I have addressed you more than once to-day emphatically as gentlemen. You are brought up to deserve that lofty title. What is a gentleman in our English sense of the word? Does his claim to the title rest only on his estates and his pedigree? Heaven forbid. Like all civilised societies we give due weight to rank and wealth. And with both perhaps even more influence than it deserves. But the name *gentleman* is neither inherited nor bought. Where we see a man of superior education, of courteous manners, and above all of high honour, we call him a gentleman, though he be the son of a peasant; and when a man without all these qualities we say he is no gentleman, though he be the son of a duke."

Nor is this any accidental utterance; it is the doctrine we find him preaching morning, noon, and night, whether addressing a crowd of lads, as at Stony-Stratford; a statesman, as in his letters to Lord John Russel on Education; a colonial governor entering upon his duties, as in the note of instructions sent to Sir G. Bowen, when the latter was starting for Queensland. "Do your best," he w

admiration for one of his later speeches on Reform; and we have always thought that, when read, the oration referred to is incomparably the finest oratorical production of this generation. His articulation was, as we have said, not as clear as articulation should be in an orator, and his delivery was, on the whole, too monotonous; but if these defects, grave as they are, prevent a man from taking rank as a speaker, we must give up, not only Macaulay, but even Burke. The matter of Lord Lytton's speeches is super-excellent; for he has order, argument, wit, illustration, fire, copiousness, elevation of thought and sentiment, and an apt vocabulary. We should have liked to quote from his great speech on Reform, but conditions of space imperatively enjoin us to refrain. We will, instead, cite a passage of double interest; interesting by reason of its being a fair though only an ordinary specimen of his finished style of speaking, but still more attractive and instructive by letting us into a little bit of personal history:—

"When I first com[illegible]ed the career of authorship I had brought myself to[illegible] persuasion that upon the whole it is best for the[illegible]ng writer not to give an exclusive preference to the development of one special faculty, even though [illegible] faculty be the one for which he has the most natural aptitude, but rather to seek to mature and accomplish, as far as he can, his whole intellectual organisation. I had observed that many authors, more especially, perhaps, write a of imagination and fiction, often excel only in one particular line of observation; nay, that, perhaps, they only write one thoroughly successful and original work, after which their ideas appear to be exhausted; and it seemed to me that the best mode to prevent that contrast between fertility in one patch of intelligence and barrenness of the surrounding district was to bring under cultivation the entire soil at our command. This subjected me at first to what was then a charge, but which I have lived to hear as a compliment—namely, that I had attempted too great a variety of authorship; yet, perhaps, it was to that conviction that I owe the continuance of whatever favour I have received from the public; for that favour no writer can hope long to retain unless he prove that he is constantly taking in a fresh supply of ideas, and that he is not compelled to whip and impoverish invention by drawing from the same field a perpetual succession of the same crop. And perhaps it may encourage younger writers if I remind you that I was not successful at first in any new line that I thus attempted. My first efforts at prose composition were refused admission into a magazine. My first novel was very little read, and it is not included in the general collection of my works. My first poetry was thought detestable, and my first play very nearly escaped being damned. Thus, perhaps, few writers have been less intoxicated with the rapture of first success; and even when I did succeed, perhaps few writers, upon the whole, have been more unsparingly assailed by hostile critics. If I had relied solely upon my intellectual faculties I must long since have retired from the field disheartened and beaten; but I owe it to that resolution which is at the command of all men who will only recollect that the first attribute of our sex is courage—the resolution to fight the battles of literature and life with the same bull-dog determination with which I, and no doubt all of you, fought our battles at school—never to give in as long as we had a leg to stand upon—that at last I have succeeded so far as to receive this honour in a capital renowned for its learning, and at the hands of a people who may well sympathise with any man who does not rely so much upon his intellect, no matter what the grade of that intellect may be, as upon his stout heart and his persevering labours."

Here we have the man to the life—at once the literary character, the speaker, the man of the world, the Englishman, fearless, frank, unaffected gentleman.

MR. DISRAELI'S NOVELS.

(Continued from yesterday's *Bombay Gazette*.)

The other two parts of the trilogy show the same qualities, but in different proportions. Sibyl is chiefly devoted to what its author calls "an accurate and never-exaggerated picture of a remarkable period in our social history." We need not inquire into the accuracy. It is enough to say that in this particular department Mr. Disraeli shows himself capable of rivalling in force and vivacity the best of those novelists who have tried to turn blue-books upon the condition of the people into sparkling fiction. If he is distinctly below the few novelists of truer purpose who have put into an artistic shape a profound and first hand impression of those social conditions which statisticians try to tabulate in blue-books, —if he does not know Yorkshiremen in the sensein which Miss Bronte knew them, or in which Scott knew the borderers—he can write a disguised pamphlet upon the effects of trades' unions in Sheffield with a brilliancy which might excite the envy of Mr. Charles Reade. But in Tancred we again come upon the true vein of mystery in which is Mr. Disraeli's special id[illegible]osyncrasy; and the effect is still more bewildering than in Coningsby. Giving our hands to our singular guide, we are to be led into the most secret place, and be initiated into the very heart of the mystery. Tancred is Coningsby once more, but Coningsby no longer satisfied with the profound political teaching of Bolingbroke, and eager to know the very last word of that riddle which, once solved, all theological and social and political difficulties will become plain. He is exalted to the pitch of enthusiasm at which even supernatural machinery may be introduced without a sense of discord. And yet, intentionally or from the inevitable conditions of the scheme, the satire deepens with the mystery; and the more solemn become the words and gestures of our high priest, the more marked becomes his ambiguous air of irony. Good innocent Tancred fancies that his doubts may be solved by an English bishop; and Mr. Disraeli revels in the ludicrous picture of a young man of genius taking a bishop seriously. Yet it must be admitted that Tancred's own theory sounds to the vulgar Saxon even more nonsensical than the episcopal doctrine. His notion is that "inspiration is not only a divine but a local quality," and that God can only speak to man upon the soil of Palestine—a theory which has afterwards to be amended by the hypothesis that, even in Palestine, God can only speak to a man of Semitic race. Lest we should fancy that this belief contains an element of irony, it is approved by the great Sidonia; but even Sidonia is not worthy of the deep mysteries before us. He intimates to Tancred that there is one from whose lips even he himself has derived the sacred knowledge. The Spanish priest, Alonzo Lara, Jewish by race, but as a Catholic prelate, imbued with all the later learning—a member of that Church which was founded by a Hebrew, and still retains some of the "magnetic influence"—this great man, in whom all the influences thus centre, is the only worthy hierophant. And thus, after a few irresistible blows at London society, we find ourselves fairly on the road to Palestine, and listen for the great revelation. We scorn the remark of the simple Lord Milford that there is "absolutely no sport of any kind" near Jerusalem; and follow Tancred where his ancestors have gone before him. We bend in reverence before the empty tomb of the divine prince of the house of David, and fall into ecstacies in the Garden of Bethany. Solace comes, but no inspiration. Though the marvellous Lara is briefly introduced, and though a beautiful young woman comes straight out of the Arabian Nights, and asks the insoluble question, What would have become of the Atonement, if the Jews had not persuaded the Romans to crucify Jesus? we are still tantalized by the promised revelation, which quite before us like a mirage. Once, indeed, on the sacred mountain of Sinai, a vision greets the weary pilgrim, in which a guardian angel talks in the best style of Sidonia or Mr. Disraeli. But we are constantly distracted by our guide's irresistible propensity for a little political satire. A Syrian Vivian Grey is introduced to us, whose intrigues are as audacious and as futile as those of his English parallel, but whose office seems to be the purely satirical one of interpreting Tancred's lofty dreams into political intrigues suited to a shrewd but ignorant Oriental. Once we are convinced that the promise is to be fulfilled, Tancred reaches the strange tribe of the Ansarey, shrouded in a more than Chinese seclusion. Can they be the guardians of the "Asian mystery"? To our amazement it turns out that they are of the faith of Mr. Ptolbus in Lothair. They have preserved the old gods of paganism; and their hopes, which surely cannot be those of Mr. Disraeli, are that the world will again fall prostrate before Apollo (who has a striking likeness to Tancred) or Astarte. What does it all mean? or does it all mean anything? The most solemn revelation has been given by that mysterious figure which appeared in Sinai, in "the semblance of one who, though not young, was still untouched by time; a countenance like an Oriental night, dark yet lustrous, mystical yet clear. Thought, rather than melancholy, spoke from the pensive passion of his eyes; while on his lofty forehead glittered a star that threw a solemn radiance on the repose of his majestic forehead." After explaining that he was the Angel of Arabia, this personage told Tancred to "announce the sublime and solacing doctrine of Teocratic Equality." But when Tancred, after his startling adventures, got back to Jerusalem, he found his anxious parents, the Duke and Duchess of Ballamont, accompanied by the triumvirate of bear-leaders which their solicitude had appointed to look after him—Colonel Brace, the Rev. Mr. Bernard, and Dr. Roby. And thus the novel ends like the address of Miss Hominy. "Out laughs the stern philosopher," or, shall we say, the incarnation of commonplace, "What, ho! arrest me that wandering agency; and so, the vision faileth." Theocratic equality has not yet taken its place as an electioneering cry.

Has our guide been merely blowing bubbles for our infantile amusement? Surely he has been too solemn. We could have sworn that some of the passages were written, if not with tears in his eyes, at least with a genuine sensibility to the solemn and romantic elements of life. Or was he carried away for a time into real mysticism for which he seeks to apologize by adopting the tone of the man of the world? Surely his satire is too keen, even when it causes the collapse of his own fancies. Even Coningsby and Lord Marney, the heroes of the former novels, appear in "Tancred" as shrewd politicians, and obviously Tancred will accept the family seat when he gets back to his paternal mansion. We can only solve the problem, if we are prosaic enough to insist upon a solution, by accepting the theory of a double consciousness, and resolving to pray with the mystic and sneer with the politician as the fit takes us. It is an equal proof of intellectual dulness to be dead to either aspect of things. Let us agree that a brief sojourn in the world of fancy or in the world of blue-books is a qualification for a keener enjoyment of the other, and not brutally attempt to sever them by fixed lines. Each is best seen in the light reflected from the other, and we had best admit without asking awkward questions; but they are blended after a perfectly original fashion in the strange phantasmagoria of "Tancred." Let the images of crusaders and modern sportsmen, Hebrew doctors and classical artists, medieval monks and Anglican bishops, perform their strange antics before us, and the scenery shift from Manchester to Damascus, or Pall Mall to Bethany, in obedience to laws dictated by the fancy instead of the reason; let each of the motley actors be alternately the sham and the reality, and our moods shift as arbitrarily from grave to gay, from high-strung enthusiasm to mocking cynicism, and we shall witness a performance which is always amusing and original, and sometimes even poetical, and of which only the harshest realist will venture to whisper that, after all, it is a mere mystification.

But it is time to leave stories in which the critic, however anxious to observe the purely literary aspect, is constantly tempted to diverge into the political or theological theories suggested. The "trilogy" was composed after Mr. Disraeli had become a force in politics, and the didactic tendency is constantly obtruding itself. In the period between Vivian Grey (1826-7) and Coningsby (1844) he had published several novels in which the prophet is lost, or nearly lost, in the artist. Of the Wondrous Tale of Alroy it is enough to say that it is a very spirited attempt to execute an impossible task. All historical novels—with one or two doubtful exceptions—are a weariness to the flesh, and when the history is so remote from any association with modern feeling, even Mr. Disraeli's vivacity is not able to convert shadows into substances. An opposite error disturbs one's appreciation of Venetia. Byron and Shelley were altogether too near to the writer to be made into heroes of fiction. The portraits are pale beside the originals; and though Lord Cadurcis and Marmion Herbert may have been happier men than their prototypes, they are certainly not so interesting. Henrietta Temple and Contarini Fleming may count as Mr. Disraeli's most satisfactory performances. He has worked without any secondary political purpose, and has, therefore, produced more harmonious results. The aim is ambitious, but consistent. Contarini Fleming is the record of the development of a poetic nature—a theme, as we are told, "virgin in the imaginative literature of every country." The praises of Goethe, of Beckford, and of Heine gave a legitimate satisfaction to its author. Henrietta Temple professes to be a love-story pure and simple. Love and poetry are certainly themes worthy of the highest art; and if Mr. Disraeli's art be not the highest, it is more effective when freed from the old alloy. The same intellectual temperament is indeed perceptible, though in this different field it does not produce quite the same results. One prominent tendency connects all his stories. When Lothair made its appearance, critics were puzzled, not only by the old problem as to the seriousness of the writer, but by the extraordinary love of glitter. Were the palaces and priceless jewels and vast landed estates distributed with such reckless profusion amongst the characters intended as a covert satire upon the vulgar English worship of wealth, or did they imply a genuine instinct for the sumptuous? Mr. Disraeli would apparently parody the old epitaph, and write upon the monument of every ducal millionaire, "Of such are the kingdom of heaven." Vast landed estates and the Christian virtues, according to him, naturally go together; and he never dismisses a hero without giving him such a letter of credit as Sidonia bestowed upon Tancred. "If the youth who bears this requires advances, let him have as much gold as would make the right-hand lion on the first step of the throne of Solomon the king; and if he wants more; let him have as much as would form the lion that is on the left; and so on through every stair of the royal seat." The theory that so keen a satirist of human follies must have been more or less ironical in his professed admiration for boundless wealth, though no doubt tempting, is probably erroneous. The simplest explanation is most likely to be the truest. Mr. Disraeli has a real, unfeigned delight in simple splendour, in "ropes of pearls," in priceless diamonds, gorgeous clothing, and magnificent furniture. The phenomenon is curious, but not uncommon. One may sometimes find an epicure who still retains an infantile taste for sweetmeats, and is not afraid to avow it. Experience of the world has taught Mr. Disraeli the hollowness of some objects of his early admiration, but it has not so dulled his palate as to make pure splendour insipid to his taste. It is as easy to call this love of glitter vulgar, as to call his admiration for dukes snobish; but the passion is too sincere to deserve any harsh name. Why should not a man have a taste for the society of dukes, or take a child's pleasure in bright colours for their own sake? There is nothing intrinsically virtuous in preferring a dinner of herbs to the best of possible fare. So long as the taste is thoroughly genuine, and is not gratified at the cost of unworthy concessions, it ought not to be offensive.

Mr. Disraeli's pictures may be, or rather they certainly are, too gaudy in their colouring, because his lavish splendour is evidently prompted by a frank artistic impulse and certainly implies no grovelling before the ordinary British Duke. It is this love of splendour, it may be said parenthetically, combined with his admiration for the non-scientific forms of intellect, which makes the Roman Catholic Church so strangely fascinating for Mr. Disraeli. His most virtuous heroes and heroines are members of old and enormously rich Catholic families. His poet, Contarini Fleming, falls prostrate before the splendid shrines of a Catholic chapel, all his senses intoxicated by solemn music and sweet incense and perfect pictures. Lothair, wanting a Sidonia, only escaped by a kind of miracle from the attractions of Rome. The sensibility to such influences has a singular effect upon his modes of representing passion. He has frankly explained his theory. The peasant-noble of Wordsworth had learnt to know love "in huts where poor men lie," and a long catena of poetical authorities might be adduced in support of the principle. That is not Mr. Disraeli's view. "Love," he says, "that can illumine the dark hovel and the dismal garret, that sheds a ray of enchanting light over the close and busy city, seems to mount with a lighter and more glittering pinion in an atmosphere as bright as its own plumes. Fortunate the youth, the romance of whose existence is placed in a scene befitting its fair and marvellous career; fortunate the passion that is breathed in palaces, amid the ennobling creations of surrounding art and quits the object of its fond solicitude amidst perfumed gardens and in the shade of green, and silent wood!—woods, that is, which ornament the stately parks of aforesaid palaces. All Mr. Disraeli's passionate lovers—and they are very passionate—are provided with fitting scenery. The exquisite Sybil is allowed, by way of exception, to present herself for a moment in the graceful character of a sister of charity relieving a poor family in their garret; but we can detect at once the stamp of noble blood in every gesture, and a coronet is ready to descend upon her celestial brow. Everywhere else we make love in gilded palaces, to born princesses in gorgeous apparel; terraced gardens, with spouting fountains and antique statues, are in the background; or at least an ancestral castle, with long galleries filled with the armour borne by our ancestors to the Holy land, rises in cheery state, waiting to be restored on a scale of unprecedented magnificence for the dower of our affianced brides. And, of course, the passion is suitable to such accessories. "There is no love but at first sight," says Mr. Disraeli; and, indeed, love at first sight is alone natural to such beings, on whom beauty and talent have been poured out as lavishly as wealth, and who need never condescend to thoughts of their natural needs. It is the love of Romeo and Juliet amidst the gardens of Verona; or rather the love of Aladdin of the wondrous lamp for some incomparable beauty, deserving to be enshrined in a palace erected by the hands of genii. The passion of the lover must be as vivid and splendid enough to stand out worthily against so gorgeous a background; and it must flash and glitter, and dazzle our commonplace intellects.

In the Arabian Nights the lover repeats a passage of poetry and then faints from emotion, and Mr. Disraeli's lovers are apt to be as demonstrative and unaccountable in their behaviour. Their happy audacity makes us forget some little defects in their conduct. Take, for example, the model love-story in Henrietta Temple. Told by a cold and unimaginative person, it would run to the following effect:—Ferdinand Armine was the heir of a decayed Catholic family. Going into the army, he raised great sums, like other thoughtless young men, on the strength of his expectations from his maternal grandfather, a rich nobleman. The grandfather, dying, left his property to Armine's cousin, Miss Grandison. Armine instantly made up his mind to marry his cousin and the property, and his creditors were quieted by news of his engagement. Meanwhile he met Henrietta Temple, and fell in love with her at first sight. In spite of his judicious reticence, Miss Temple heard of his engagement to Miss Grandison, and naturally broke off the match. She fell into a consumption, and he into a brain fever. The heroes of novels are never the worse for a brain fever or two, and young Armine, though Miss Grandison becomes aware of the Temple episode, has judgment enough to hide it from every body else, and the first engagement is not ostensibly broken off. Nay, Armine still continues to raise loans on the strength of it—a proceeding which sounds very like obtaining money on false pretences. His creditors, however, become more pressing, and at last he gets into a sponging-house. Meanwhile Miss Temple has been cured of her consumption by the heir to a dukedom, and herself becomes the greatest heiress in England by an unexpected bequest. She returns from Italy, engaged to her new lover, and hears of her old lover's misfortunes. And then a "happy thought" occurs to the two pairs of lovers. If Miss Temple's wealth had come earlier, she might have married Armine at first: why should she not do it now? It only requires an exchange of lovers, which is instantly effected. The heir to the dukedom marries the rich Miss Grandison; the rich Miss Temple marries Ferdinand Armine; and everybody lives in the utmost splendour ever afterwards. The moral to this edifying narrative appears to be given by the waiter at the sponging-house. "It is only poor devils nabbed for their fifties and their hundreds that are ever done up," says this keen observer. "A nob was never nabbed for the sum you are, sir, and never went to the wall. Trust my experience, I never knowed such a thing."

This judicious observation, translated into the language of art, gives Mr. Disraeli's secret. His "nobs" are so splendid in their surroundings, such a magical light of wealth, magnificence, and rhetoric is thrown upon all their doings, that we are cheated into sympathy. Who can be hard upon a young man whose behaviour to his creditors may be questionable, but who is swept away in such a torrent of gorgeous hues? The first sight of Miss Temple is enough to reveal her dazzling complexion, her violet tinted eyes, her lofty and pellucid brow, her dark and lustrous locks. Love and youth being is the "transcendent and surpassing offspring of sheer and unpolluted sympathy." It is a rapture and a madness; it is to the feelings of the ordinary mortal what sunlight is to moonlight, or wine to water. What wonder that Armine, "pale and trembling, withdrew a few paces from the overwhelming spectacle, and leant against a tree in a chaos of emotion? A delicious and maddening impulse thrilled his frame; a storm raged in his soul; a big drop quivered on his brow; and a slight foam played upon his lip." But "the tumult of his mind gradually subsided; the fleeting memories, the saddening thoughts, that for a moment had coursed about in such wild order, vanished and melted away, and a feeling of bright serenity succeeded—a sense of beauty and joy, and of hovering and circumambient happiness." In short, he asked the lady in to lunch. That is the love which can only be produced in palaces. Your Burns may display some warmth of feeling about a peasant-girl, and Wordsworth cherish the domestic affections in a cottage; but for the dazzling, brilliant forms of passion we must enter the world of magic, where diamonds are as plentiful as blackberries, and all surrounding objects are turned to gold by the alchemy of an excited imagination. The only difference is that, while other men assume that the commonest things will take a splendid colour as seen through a lover's eyes, Mr. Disraeli takes care that whatever his lovers see shall have a splendid colouring.

Once more, if we consent for the time to take our author's view—and that is a necessary condition for enjoying most literature—we must admit the vivacity and, at times, the real eloquence of Mr. Disraeli's rhetoric. In Contarini Fleming he takes a still more ambitious flight, and with considerable success. Fleming, the embodiment of the poetic character, is, we might almost say, to other poets, what Armine is to other lovers. He has the same love of brilliant effects, and the same absence of genuine tenderness. But one other qualification must be made. We feel some doubts as to his being a poet at all. He has indeed that amazing vitality with which Mr. Disraeli endows all his favourite heroes, and in which we may recognise the effervescence of youthful genius. But his genius is so versatile that we doubt its true destination. His first literary performance is to write a version of Vivian Grey, a reckless and successful satire; his most remarkable escapade is to put himself at the head of a band of students, apparently inspired by Schiller's Robbers to emulate the career of Moor; his greatest feat is a sudden stroke of diplomacy which enables him to defeat the plans of more veteran statesmen. And when he has gone through his initiation, wooed and won his marvellous beauty, and lost her in an ideal island, the final shape of his aspirations is curiously characteristic. Having become rich quite unexpectedly—for he did not know that he was to be the hero of one of Mr. Disraeli's novels—he resolved to "create a paradise." He bought a Palladian pile, with a large estate and beautiful gardens. In this beautiful scene he intends to erect a Saracenic palace, full of the finest works of modern and ancient art; and in time he hopes to "create a scene which may rival in beauty and variety, though not in extent, the villa of Hadrian, whom I have always considered the most accomplished and sumptuous character of antiquity." He has already laid the foundation of a tower which is to rise to a height of at least a hundred and fifty feet, and is to equal in solidity and design the most celebrated works of antiquity. Certainly the scheme is magnificent; but it is scarcely the ambition which one might have expected from a poet. Rather it is the design of a man endowed with a genuine artistic temperament, but with a strange desire to leave some showy and tangible memorial of his labours. His ambition is not to stir men's souls with profound thought, or to soften by some new harmonies the weary complaints of suffering humanity, but to startle the world by the splendid embodiment in solid marble of the most sumptuous dreams of a cultivated imagination. Contarini Fleming, indeed, as he shows by a series of brilliant travellers' sketches, is no mean master of what may be called poetical prose. His pictures of life and scenery are vivacious, rapid, and decisive. In later years, the habit of parliamentary oratory seems to have injured Mr. Disraeli's style. In Lothair there is a good deal of slipshod verbiage. But, in these earlier stories, the style is generally excellent till it becomes too ambitious. It has a kind of metallic glitter, brilliant, sparkling with numerous flashes of wit and fancy, and never wanting in delicacy of effect, though it may be deficient in delicacy. Yet the author, who is of necessity to be partly identified with the hero of Contarini Fleming, is distinctly not a poet; and the incapacity is most evident when he endeavours to pass the inexorable limits. The distinction between poetry and rhetoric is as profound as it is undefinable. A true poet, as possessing an exquisite sensibility to the capacities of his instrument, does not try to get the effects of metre when he is writing without its restrictions and its advantages. Mr. Disraeli shows occasionally a want of this delicacy of perception by breaking into a kind of compromise between the two which can only be called Ossianesque. The effect, for example, of such passage as the following is, to my taste at least, simply grotesque:—

"Still the courser onward rushes; still his mighty heart supports him. Season and space, the glowing soil, the burning ray, yield to the tempest of his frame, the thunder of his nerves, and lightning of his veins.

"Food or water they have none. No genial fount, no graceful tree, rise with their pleasant company. Never a beast or bird is there, in that hoary desert bare. Nothing breaks the almighty stillness. Even the jackal's felon cry might seem a soothing melody. A grey wild cat, with snowy whiskers, out of a withered bramble stealing with a youthful snake in its ivory teeth, in the moonlight, gleams with glee. This is their sole society."

And so on. Some great writers have made prose as melodious as verse; and Mr. Disraeli can at times follow their example successfully. But one likes to know what one is reading; and the effect of this queer expression is as if, in the centre of a solemn march, were incorporated a few bars of *allegretto, à propos* to nothing, and then subsiding into a regular pace. Milton wrote grand prose and grand verse; but you are never uncertain whether a fragment of Paradise Lost may not have been inserted by mere accident in the Areopagitica.

Not to dwell upon such minor defects, nobody can read Contarini Fleming or Henrietta Temple without recognising the admirable talent and exuberant vitality of the author. They have the faults of juvenile performances; they are too gaudy; the author has been tempted to turn aside too frequently in search of some brilliant epigram; he has mistaken bombast for eloquence, and mere flowery brilliance for warmth emotion. But we might hope that longer experience and more earnest purpose might correct such defects. Alas! in the year of their publication, Mr. Disraeli first entered Parliament. His next works comprised the trilogy, where the artistic aim has become subordinate to the political or biological; and some thirty years of parliamentary labours led to Lothair, of which it is easiest to assume that it is a painful joke on a large scale, or a prolonged burlesque upon Mr. Disraeli's own youthful performances. May one not lament the degradation of a promising novelist into a prime minister?

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